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CHARIKOV PREVIEWS NEW MBFR ROUND, COMPARES STANDS

LD262201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Talks on the mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe resume tomorrow in Vienna following a break. Here is the latest news commentary entitled "Who Is Hampering Progress at the Vienna Talks?" At the microphone is Igor Charikov:

This October the talks that take place in the Redoutensaal of Vienna's Hofburg Palace will be 11 years old. They are believed to be the most prolonged in postwar diplomatic history and, it may be added, the most unsuccessful. The Vienna talks are in essence in a state of deadlock, however much it is sad to ascertain this. Before the start of every recent round -- the present one will be the 34th -- observers following the course of the Hofburg dialogue analyze the positions of the sides and make prognoses. Let us look at the type of luggage which the U.S. delegation has arrived with in Vienna.

President Reagan briefed the new chief of that delegation a couple of days ago. As is clear from the statement published after the meeting, no new or constructive steps of any kind on the part of the United States, and the West as a whole, are foreseeable in the present round. Reagan once again attacked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries who, he says, are not accepting the NATO countries' proposals. Indeed, the West submitted so-called proposals at the negotiating table at the end of the latest round. But these proposals contain not a grain of constructiveness or striving to achiev agreement. They do not even contain a mention of a number of questions that constitute the mandate of the talks, particularly the question of arms reduction. Instead, the NATO countries propose deliberately unacceptable measures on control and foist pledges of unequal value regarding volumes and the procedure for reducing and limiting forces.

The West's notorious proposals merely serve as a convenient screen for the buildup of their armed forces and armaments in central Europe. For example, the United States has already increased its troops strength in that region by 40,000. The U.S. allies in the NATO bloc, particularly the FRG, are not lagging behind either. The West European alliance recently released the FRG from the last limitations on the production of heavy armaments and missiles.

The genuine peace-loving initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries particularly clearly stand out against the backdrop of the NATO countries' behind-the scenes military preparations. Last year they submitted a draft for a comprehensive agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and on measures connected with this. This draft takes the interests of both sides into consideration and serves as a good basis for compromise. The sincerity of the striving of the USSR and its allies for progress at the Vienna talks was once again demonstrated at the session of the committee of foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact member states, which took place in Budapest last April. It was stressed there that with the efforts of all participants in the talks agreement on substantial reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe can and should be attained without delay.

SOVIET CDE DELEGATION MEETS WITH SEAN MACBRIDE

LD251132 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Stockholm September 25 TASS -- By TASS special correspondents Nikolay Vukolov and Aleksandr Stepanenko.

The Soviet Union's delegation to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has held a meeting here with a group of representatives of the Geneva-based special committee of non-governmental organizations on disarmament led by Sean MacBride, prominent Irish public and political figure, laureate of the International Lenin Peace Prize and the Nobel Peace Prize. The meeting was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Sean MacBride asked the Soviet representatives to convey congratulations to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko on his decoration with the Order of Lenin and the third Gold Medal "Hammer and Sickle" for outstanding services in party and state activity on working out and implementing Leninist domestic and foreign policy. He handed over to the delegation a text of the committee's address to the participants in the Stockholm forum, stressing that broad sections of the international public attach great importance to the Stockholm conference and expect the adoption of effective measures aimed at averting the nuclear menace, restoring trust in Europe and beyond, and enhancing the security of countries and peoples in the continent.

The Soviet delegation familiarized the meeting's participants with the course of the Stockholm forum, informed them about the position of socialist countries who are seeking to achieve weighty political accords that would drastically improve the political climate in Europe. This aim is served by proposals of the Soviet Union, above all by such large-scale measures as renunciation by nuclear powers participating in the conference of the first use of nuclear weapons, and on the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force and maintaining relations of peace. It was stressed that the delegations of the United States and its closest NATO allies are doing their utmost to avoid discussing in Stockholm measures whose realization would facilitate a real reduction in military confrontation and a turn of the situation in Europe and the world at large for the better.

CONSEQUENCES OF ANTISATELLITE SYSTEMS EXAMINED

LD250905 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 24 Sep 84

["Vantage Point" program: Boris Belitskiy answers letter from Miss Enid Croft of Cornwall]

[Text] It is very sad, Miss Croft writes in her letter, that America seems to have no desire to use space except to destroy other countries by using space as a war zone. As to the NATO powers, what can they possibly expect from collaboration with such American suicidal policies?

Indeed, let us consider what can they expect. One thing they certainly cannot expect is greater security, for although an American space-based antimissile system cannot possibly make the United States immune to Soviet nuclear retaliation, this is out of the question, the false notion that battle stations in space somehow make America invulnerable could prompt some trigger-happy United States military leaders to resort to a nuclear first strike against the socialist countries. Such a first strike would certainly involve firing America's nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Britain included, which would of course automatically lead to nuclear retaliation against those countries. And that, equally certainly, would lead to the utter destruction of Britain. In other words, by supporting America's star war schemes, Britain would be jeopardizing her very existence.

It's sometimes argued by American military experts that establishing merely an antisatellite capability in space would not necessarily lead to a full star wars capability and need not prevent subsequent arms control negotiations.

Nothing could be further from the truth. A capability to destroy satellites in orbit would greatly endanger the already fragile peace of the world, since certain types of satellites have become the eyes and ears of the major powers, enabling them for example to monitor the observance of important international agreements. Should even a single satellite be destroyed, or even blinded, by an antisatellite system, the country to whom that satellite belongs would be bound to regard such an attack as preparation, indeed as a first step, toward starting an all-out nuclear war. And this too would obviously jeopardize the security of all countries, and especially those where American nuclear missiles are stationed.

The danger would be even greater than that, for once an antisatellite capability exists, even the accidental malfunctioning of a satellite could arouse suspicions that it had been deliberately knocked out, which again could have dire consequences for the peace of the world.

The British media sometimes claim that American work on an antisatellite system is justified because the Soviet Union was the first to start work on such a capability. This is not so either. There is documentary proof that the United States began work on antisatellite weapons as far back as the '50s. In April 1959 the United States Air Force was already testing such antisatellite missiles as (?Bold Orion), launched from B-47 bombers.

In reality, the Soviet Union has all along been pressing for negotiations to prevent the emergence of antisatellite systems.

SOVIET SCIENTIST CITED ON U.S. SPACE WEAPONS

LD242226 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 24 Sep 84

["U.S. Threat in Space" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- No one in the world can consider himself or herself secure as a consequence of the arms race unfolded by U.S. imperialism in space, Andrey Kokoshin, Dr of history and deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat, has told TASS.

"Near-earth space has been viewed by many U.S. strategists and politicians for several decades now as a potential staging area from which wars of aggression with the use of different weapons could be waged," the scientist stressed.

An analysis of different systems developed by the USA for space anti-missile defences that has been done by our committee shows that in a number of instances the space components of the U.S. anti-missile system can be viewed not only as a means of destroying strategic missiles of the other side after they have been launched but also as weapons intended to hit ground and sea targets in different parts of the world.

Most of the Western scientists familiar with the outstanding scientific and technical achievements of the Soviet Union have no doubts that the USSR is capable of developing any sophisticated technology to counter the U.S. challenge and thus to preserve strategic parity.

It should be not overlooked either that the militarisation of space means not only huge material outlays but also a threat to peace and the security of the peoples, the Soviet scientist added.

CHERNENKO CONGRATULATED BY E. BLOC, OTHER LEADERS

PM261433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Loyalty to the Cause of Peace and Communism"]

[Text] Millions of people throughout the world have welcomed the news that K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and twice Hero of Socialist Labor, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the third "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal. An outstanding figure of the party and state, he has made a great contribution to the formulation and implementation of Leninist domestic and foreign policy. His name today personifies peace and international security.

Many prominent politicians and public figures have sent Comrade K.U. Chernenko their congratulations on the lofty award in which they wish him new successes in his tireless activities for the sake of peace and mankind's happiness.

Comrade Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, writes in his telegram: "Availing myself of this opportunity, I again express our immutable position: Under the leadership of the BCP our people will continue to proceed shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people in the great struggle for peace, socialism, and communism; we will unswervingly follow the jointly charted course of all-around cooperation and rapprochement between the BCP and CPSU, between Bulgaria and the USSR.

"With all my heart. dear Konstantin Untinovich, I wish you health, happiness, and success in your highly responsible activity aimed at the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the Soviet state's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, for the good of the great Soviet people and the entire socialist community, and for the triumph of peace and communism throughout the world!"

The telegram of J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, says. "Comrade Chernenko, we are aware that your work as head of the CPSU and the Soviet state is responsible and very important for all of us. By your tireless activity you are successfully contributing to the implementation of the CPSU's Leninist policy, the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, and the advancement of our shared ideas -- communism and the cause of peace. We especially highly appreciate and are grateful for the attention that you in your high post have paid to Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the development of our cooperation."

Addressing Konstantin Ustinovich, the SRV leaders Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Nguyen Huu Tho write that the Communist Party, the state, and people of Vietnam express sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet state, and to the Soviet people, which you lead, for the tremendous, disinterested, timely, and effective assistance that has been and is being rendered to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

They express to the fraternal Soviet people the wish that they may successfully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums aimed at improving the developed socialist society of the USSR so that the Soviet Union always remains a mighty bulwark and reliable support for revolutionary and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, notes in his telegram that the Communists and all the GDR's working people are aware of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's active contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and his tireless activity for peace and the elimination of the threat of war which emanates from imperialism.

They highly appreciate his sincere friendship and considerable contribution to strengthening the tested combat alliance of the two parties, states, and peoples.

E. Honecker wished Konstantin Ustinovich great new successes for the good of the Soviet people and the cause of peace, and also ceative energy and personal well-being.

"In the PRK," Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and PRK State Council chairman writes, "You are known as an outstanding party and state figure who continues the course toward the creation of the material and technical base of communism and the translation into reality of the policy of peace for the good of the Soviet people, and who actively upholds the leading role of the Soviet Union as a firm bulwark of the policy of relaxing international tension and preventing nuclear war and war in space.

"The Kampuchean people highly appreciate your personal efforts in the cause of defending and building the PRK along its path of socialism. I am deeply convinced that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries will continue to steadily strengthen and develop."

The telegram from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president says: "The Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, which you head, are achieving great successes today in the struggle to further strengthen the country's economic and defense might and to more fully satisfy the population's spiritual and material needs. They are also waging a vigorous struggle against imperialism's aggressive and inflammatory intrigues and for upholding peace in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world.

"The Korean people are sincerely pleased about the fraternal Soviet people's achievements in building socialism and communism and express firm solidarity with your just struggle for peace.

"I warmly remember our portentious meeting in May and am confident that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples will still further expand in the future in all spheres in the spirit of the accords that we reached."

The leaders of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong in their telegram emphasize: "The Lao people's revolutionary party, the Supreme National Assembly, the LPDR Government, the Laotian people, and we personally, highly appreciate your role in the leadership of the great Soviet Union, and your efforts and wisdom in the cause of upholding peace, developing international cooperation, strengthening fraternal friendly relations, and fruitful all-round cooperation between our two countries -- Laos and the Soviet Union.

"We are confident that under the wise leadership of the CPSU headed by you, the fraternal Soviet people will achieve even bigger successes in building developed socialism and communism."

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers ardently and heartily congratulated Konstantin Ustinovich on his birthday and on being awarded the Order of Lenin and third "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal.

He wholeheartedly wished him good health and well-being and great new successes in his noble multifaceted activity for the benefit of the Soviet people and the further improvement of developed socialism in the Soviet Union for the sake of the further strengthening and development of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples and in the interests of the steady growth of the might of the socialist community countries and the preservation and strengthening of world peace."

"Polish Communists and working people in our country," Polish United Workers Party Central Committee First Secretary W. Jaruzelski said in his congratulations," deeply respect and appreciate your tireless activity as leader of the party and Soviet state and view you as an outstanding figure of the communist and workers movement.

"As a result of the CPSU's consistent policy, the Soviet people are achieving tremendous successes. The successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions is strengthening the Soviet Union's might and international prestige.

"In today's complex international situation, special significance attaches to your peace initiatives aimed at averting the threat of war and ensuring peaceful coexistence and cooperation among peoples.

"We highly appreciate your personal contribution to strengthening the indestructible alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union and to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples."

"The RCP attaches special significance to further developing the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation," RCP General Secretary and Romanian President N. Ceausescu stressed in his congratulations. "I recall with satisfaction my working visit to Moscow in June with a Romanian party and state delegation and the fruitful talks I had with you and with the Soviet party and state delegation.

"I am convinced that the implementation of the accords reached on that occasion will contribute to the development and intensification of multifaceted Romanian-Soviet cooperation."

G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, writes: "In your lofty party and state post you are devoting all your strength and energy to implementing V.I. Lenin's immortal behests in the matter of improving developed socialist society in the Soviet Union -- the world's first socialist state.

"Supporters of peace and progress throughout the world have profound respect for you and confidence in you as a representative of a state whose consistent, peace-loving policy is a sound guarantee for the peoples' happy and peaceful future.

"We are sincerely happy that Czechoslovak-Soviet ties of friendship and alliance are constantly deepening. We will do all we can to strengthen them even more."

A telegram from B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, says: "We highly value your personal contribution as a great friend of the Afghan people to the steady upward trend of the development of fraternal relations between our parties, countries, and peoples. I take this opportunity to express to you my deepest gratitude and cordial appreciation for your constant attention to our people and our revolution and for the great Soviet Union's all-round assistance and support for the DRA in defense of revolutionary gains against enemy encroachments and in the building of a new and just society."

Umberto Vargas Carbonel, secretary general of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party Central Committee, stressed: "We deeply admire your life, which has been totally devoted to the struggle for the Soviet people's interests, world peace, and in defense of Marxism-Leninism. Your dedication to the principles of proletarian internationalism makes you a close friend of all peoples struggling against imperialist aggression and for independent development. You, Comrade Chernenko, are the embodiment of the best qualities of the proletarian fighters and legitimate heirs of the Bolshevik heroes."

In her telegram Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi conveyed warm congratulations on Konstantin Ustinovich's birthday and wished him good health and many years of fruitful activity serving the people.

RUSAKOV VIEWS CEMA ROLE IN INTERSTATE RELATIONS

LD270332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0702 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Prague 26 Sep (TASS) -- "The development and formation of the principled foundations of a new type of international relations is the historic merit of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist community countries," Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, writes in the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA.

The fraternal parties of the CEMA countries, the article notes, have been able to draw up and realize within brief historical periods a system of basic principles of the international socialist division of labor, which have passed the test of time and serve as a reliable basis for the harmonious development of economic relations between states. These are the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in the internal affairs of states, full equal rights, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual aid. A democratically agreed basis and the voluntary combination of the common and national interests have been and remain the constant foundation for development of relations between CEMA countries, Konstantin Rusakov stressed. "The CEMA-member countries' summit-level economic conference, which took place in Moscow this June, is a major event in the life of not only the socialist community, but of the entire international communist and working movement. The growth in the cohesiveness of fraternal socialist countries and the development of a unified approach to key economic and political issues and the peace struggle -- this was the result of the conference -- have an active effect on the world situation and help strengthen the positions of progressive, peace-loving forces," the article says.

The course of preliminary comradely discussions, and then the conference itself, confirmed the unity of positions adopted on all principal problems. As regards specific approaches to individual issues, they did not prevent mutually acceptable decisions from being reached, meeting the interests of each fraternal country and the socialist community as a whole. One can say without exaggeration that every party participating in the conference made a worthy contribution towards developing CEMA countries' long-term economic cooperation concepts, Konstantin Rusakov writes.

The successful achievement of the unity and cohesion of CEMA countries on the platform of socialist internationalism has great international significance. It strengthens the positions of all forces that support peace and social progress, has a sobering effect on aggressive imperialist circles, and yet again demonstrates the futility of attempts to weaken the socialist community and to undermine its power and influence. An important collective contribution was made towards developing Marxist-Leninist theory. The program documents and the lengthy discussions all enriched ideas on ways to develop the world socialist community, the article says.

"The documents adopted at the conference set out the main directions for action and assume a further collective search for means to develop cooperation and socialist economic integration and exchange experience in economic construction. With these aims in mind, an agreement was reached on regular meetings at summit party and state leadership level," Konstantin Rusakov writes.

JOURNAL VIEWS CEMA-THIRD WORLD ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD261145 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- Economic and technical assistance to the developing countries is one of the most important and dynamic directions of the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community, the journal ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF THE CMEA COUNTRIES writes in its latest issue.

The principles, the content, and the scope of such cooperation, the journal writes, have become a target of falsification on the part of bourgeois propaganda. It makes wide use in some or other wordings of the thesis about an "insignificant" scope of trade and economic cooperation of CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries with the newly-free states, and maintains that the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community allegedly pays little attention to the requirements and needs of the developing countries.

The mentioned thesis and the similar ones played up by Western "experts" are at variance with concrete facts. It is appropriate to recall, the journal writes, that it is precisely with the support of socialist states that the developing countries secured the adoption of a charter of economic rights and obligations of the states at the 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly in December 1974. The charter is one of the program documents of the developing countries in their struggle for equitable international economic relations. The Warsaw Treaty member-states have reaffirmed their principled approach to the restructuring of international economic relations in the political declaration adopted in January 1983. In this connection, the journal recalls the example of cooperation agreements between the CMEA and Mexico, between the CMEA and Iraq. The journal writes that at the present time Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Laos are taking part in CMEA sessions as observers at the invitation of the council.

Mean annual increase in trade turnover between the CMEA and developing countries in 1962-1982 (14.2 per cent) is one of the most dynamic indices in world trade, according to the journal ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF CMEA COUNTRIES. The share of Afro-Asian and Latin American countries in the CMEA countries' trade increased from 4.5 per cent in 1950 to 11.7 per cent in 1982.

At the same time trade between CMEA and developing countries is expanding geographically as well. In the duration of the 1970s, for example, the number of newly-free states trading with the countries of the socialist community should to reach 100. It is, therefore, clear that the efforts of bourgeois propaganda to discredit the scope and content of trade and economic policies of socialist countries with respect to the newly-free states come to nothing, the journal writes.

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH SHULTZ, OTHER LEADERS

'Conversation' With Shultz

LD262144 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 26 Sep 84

["Conversation Between Gromyko and Shultz" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with United States Secretary of State George Shultz here on Wednesday, September 26.

The conversation dealt with issues of Soviet-American relations, and with several international problems.

Andrey Gromyko states that Soviet-American relations have been seriously undermined as a result of the policy of the present U.S. Administration. Due to the same reason, no talks are being conducted at present between the USSR and the United States on any of the problems of decisive importance for the destinies of peace -- limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, and, as the first step, their freeze and total renunciation of nuclear weapon tests, prevention of the militarization of outer space, prohibition of chemical weapons, etc.

The American leadership is making a gross mistake, Andrey Gromyko stressed, in believing that a line of this kind will benefit the United States in any way. The Soviet Union will resolutely oppose this line -- it will not allow that the existing balance of force be disrupted. The aspiration of the United States to interfere in the affairs of other countries, to impose by rude force its orders on the peoples disorganizes international relations, leads to a dangerous aggravation of the existing and emergence of new seats of tension in the world. This applies to Europe, the Middle East, South West Asia, Central America, and southern Africa.

George Shultz, for his part, set forth the known American positions which do not attest to any positive changes in U.S. approach to international affairs.

Romania's Andrei

LD270100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0014 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York, 27 Sep TASS -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has held a meeting with S. Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During their conversation, which took place in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere, certain questions concerning Soviet-Romanian relations, aswell as topical international problems, including those on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly, were touched upon.

Israel's Shamir

LD261711 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has received Israel's deputy prime minister, Foreign Affairs Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at his request.

It was noted from the Soviet side during the conversation that Israel's continued occupation of Arab lands, its interventionist actions in Lebanon and its encroachment in violation of the known UN resolutions on the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their inalienable right to set up a state of their own, are the chief obstacle in the way of the establishment of a lasting and fair peace in the Middle East. The shortsighted policy of this kind constitutes a source of dangerous tension in the region and dooms Israel to constant confrontation with its neighbours -- Arab states, which, in the final analysis, runs counter to its own national interests and undermines the international situation of Israel itself.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the unchanged position of the Soviet Union which recognizes Israel's right to existence as a state set up in accordance with a UN decision. It was stressed at the same time that Israel's renunciation of its aggressive, expansionist course would create conditions for breaking the deadlock in Middle East settlement and eliminate the seat of international tension in the Middle East.

For his part, Yitzhaq Shamir set forth the stand of the present Israeli Government, with no essential changes being visible in the approach to Middle East affairs.

The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko said, proceeds from the premise that a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, ensuring independent and secure existence of states in the region, including Israel, is possible to be implemented only through concerted effort by all sides concerned. A convocation of an international conference, envisaged in the latest Soviet proposals on principles and ways of the Middle East settlement, would be an effective way towards this.

Perez de Cuellar

LD270404 Moscow TASS in English 0358 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Wednesday.

A number of matters pertaining to the work of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly were discussed during the conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day Javier Perez de Cuellar gave a luncheon in honour of the Soviet delegation headed by Andrey Gromyko.

New Zealand's Lange

LD261657 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting here with the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand David Lange.

During the conversation views were exchanged on international questions of mutual interest, including questions on the agenda of the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The conviction was expressed from both sides that in the present aggravated international situation the main efforts of states should be directed at stopping the arms race, at preserving and strengthening peace.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the vital interests of any state, regardless of its social system and geographical location, are unbreakably connected with the solution of the cardinal problem of our time -- that of saving mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. In this connection he drew the attention of his interlocutor to the broad set of peaceloving initiatives with which the Soviet Union is coming out in the international arena.

The sides confirmed their mutual interest in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and New Zealand.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Finnish Foreign Minister

LD261700 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland Paavo Vayrynen.

Questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Finland were discussed during the conversation that passed in a warm friendly atmosphere. These relations are successfully developing on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which was extended for a new 20-year period as a result of the Soviet-Finnish summit talks in June 1983.

Stressed from the Soviet side was the special importance given by the USSR to the strengthening of goodneighborly relations with Finland which patently confirm the viability of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Friendship, mutual trust and fruitful cooperation, as it was recently noted by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko, have become the essence of Soviet-Finnish relations.

The ministers also exchanged views on some international problems, including on those related to the work of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. They stated the striving of the USSR and Finland to facilitate in every way the easing of international tensions, the curbing of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and the elimination of the danger of war. Andrey Gromyko confirmed that the Soviet Union supports Finland's proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

Brazilian Foreign Minister

LD252238 Moscow TASS in English 2207 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

The ministers exchanged opinions on some topical international problems, including those related to the work of the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The need to adopt effective measures so as to lessen the intensity of international tension and return the development of events in the world arena into the normal channel was stressed. Andrey Gromyko drew the Brazilian minister's attention to the large-scale Soviet initiatives the implementation of which would facilitate the creation of an atmosphere of trust in relations between countries with different social systems, the strengthening of universal peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

The sides also discussed some aspects of Soviet-Brazilian relations and declared for the further development of these relations, for the maintenance of regular political contacts at various levels.

The meeting passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

Argentine Counterpart

LD271012 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with the Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo on Tuesday.

Discussing Soviet-Argentine relations, the sides reiterated the readiness of the two states to continue political contacts at different levels and to expand mutually beneficial trade and economic, scientific, technical and other contacts.

Opinion was also exchanged on outstanding international problems, including those related to the proceedings of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The two ministers spoke in favour of effective steps to improve the international situation, to achieve real progress in containing the arms race and to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship.

KACHANOV ASSESSES GROMYKO'S TALKS IN NEW YORK

LD261818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The work of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, at which general political discussions have begun, continues to attract the immense interest of international public opinion. Its participants are focusing their attention on such crucial current issues as preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race, eliminating hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, and safeguarding the free and independent development of peoples. Our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov is at the microphone:

[Kachanov] These questions are, of course, reflected in the speeches made by the delegates to the world forum. But strenuous work is also taking place outside the session. After all, it is no coincidence that the problems submitted for discussions by the General Assembly are described as pressing and crucial. In the current complex and dangerous international situation the solution of these problems requires immense and persistent efforts.

It seems to me that the meetings taking place in New York between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and the heads of delegations, permanent representatives, and important state officials from various countries of the world confirm this. For example, let us take the problem of easing international tension and eliminating the increased danger of war: During his meeting with FRG foreign minister Genscher, Comrade Gromyko noted that the Bonn government's line on turning FRG territory into a U.S. nuclear missile bridgehead on European soil and de facto encouragement of attempts by certain West German circles to call the postwar frontiers in Europe into question is incompatible with the interests of European and international security. This can only cause serious concern.

The talk with Cheysson, the French minister for external relations, was held in a businesslike atmosphere. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko stressed that the USSR advocates a reduction in the level of military confrontation. Both sides pointed out the need to prevent the extension of the arms race to space.

The question of eliminating dangerous hotbeds of tension in the Near East, Central America, southwest Asia, and other parts of the world was discussed during Comrade Gromyko's talks with the foreign ministers of Afghanistan, Iraq, Mexico, Ethiopia, and a number of other countries. The Soviet side placed special emphasis on the inadmissibility of any outside interference in the affairs of countries in the aforementioned regions and on the need for strict observance of the peoples' right to decide their path of national development for themselves.

During the meetings with representatives of the developing countries, a significant place was taken by the problem of restructuring international economic relations on a just basis and the liberation of young states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America from dependence on imperialism and imperialism's dictates. As we know, the Soviet Union fully supports the developing countries' endeavors in this respect.

The issues being discussed during Comrade Gromyko's meetings in New York are specific ones. Naturally, the state of bilateral international relations is also taken into account in the same concrete way. However, the Soviet Union is doing its utmost to ensure that such contacts become as fruitful as possible. This, in turn, helps to strengthen the climate of trust between states and, consequently, is fully in keeping with those noble objectives facing the UN General Assembly.

SPEECHES BY NATO DELEGATES AT UN ASSAILED

LD262212 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- In the course of the general political discussion, which is under way at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, a watershed became clear between the policy of realism and responsibility for the destinies of peace, on the one hand, and on the other hand -- the course of those who are heightening international tension, making stake on attaining military superiority and escalating the arms race. As was shown by today's speeches by heads of delegations of leading NATO member-states, this difference is particularly clearly manifest in the approach to the main problems of the present, above all prevention of a nuclear ar and concrete steps to curb the arms race.

The FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher admitted that "military force alone cannot guarantee a peaceful future", and declared for political, economic and cultural cooperation with socialist countries of Europe, for dialogue and cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of the Moscow treaty and the long-term economic agreement.

But nevertheless he fully supported all Washington's actions aimed at confrontation and undermining of possibilities of mutually beneficial cooperation between states. He associated himself with Washington's policy with regard to strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles.

The British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe defended in every way Western policy in the sphere of armaments which led to frustration of the Geneva negotiations, which blocks negotiations on prevention of militarisation of outer space. The British minister and his West German colleague preferred in their speeches to keep silent on deployment of new American first-strike missiles on the territory of their countries contrary to the obviously expressed will of the population, which largely heightened the situation in Europe.

As the priority task of the international community the Minister for External Relations of France Claude Cheysson mentioned the need to turn back the build-up of armaments, above all nuclear, to prevent the arms race in new spheres, particularly in outer space. He said that his country was a "loyal partner in the Atlantic alliance" but "preserves freedom of judgment and action". Claude Cheysson drew attention to the deterioration of political and economic situation in the world. Touching upon the situation in Chad, where Paris is known to have undertaken under Washington's pressure direct armed interference, the representative of France qualified as a positive fact the recent decision on withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

UNESCO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION OPENS

LD262311 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Paris September 26 TASS -- By TASS correspondents Nikita Yermakov and Nikolay Myshinskiy

The Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) opened its 120th session here today. Its agenda includes the issues of UNESCO"s draft programme and budget for 1986-1987, and measures for perfecting its activity, worked out by consultative working groups. The session will give much consideration to the Soviet Union's proposals on measures for implementing the resolution of the 22nd session of the UNESCO general conference on observing the 40th anniversary of the end of World War Two, and a letter by the Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, Chairman of the USSR UNESCO Commission Viktor Stukalin to the UNESCO director-general, which gives a principled assessment of the international organization's activity.

The session's participants will examine also the implementation of a resolution on the functioning of scientific and cultural establishments and institutes on Israeli-occupied Arab territories, a report on aid to Lebanon and some other problems.

The session of the UNESCO Executive Council is taking place in an atmosphere of the continuing blackmail on the part of the United States which is seeking to force it change its principled positions on some major problems of our time. If its demand is not met, the United States threatens to withdraw from the international organisation.

Washington, daily spending a billion dollars for military purposes, is displeased with UNESCO's resolutions denouncing the race of armaments, including nuclear ones, the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes today. The American Administration is also trying to change UNESCO's course towards establishing a fair international information order and towards eliminating the domination of Western mass media bodies in developing countries. The United States will meet a firm rebuff at the current session of the Executive Council from the majority of UNESCO member states which are fully resolved to put an end to the colonialist policies in the news media, which the United States is seeking to impose, the newspaper stressed.

It is noted in UNESCO circles that the U.S. stance is explained by the attempts to discredit UNESCO, rather than by the aspiration to facilitate the solution of its problems. This is vividly evidenced by the U.S.-launched propaganda campaign against the international organization.

The UNESCO Executive Council will close its 120th session on October 19.

NATO TOOL TO PREPARE AGGRESSION AGAINST USSR

LD262245 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 26 Sep 84

["NATO: A Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Official Washington and NATO top brass have been bending over backwards recently in an attempt to picture the North Atlantic bloc as some "guarantor of peace."

Nothing is farther from the truth than this claim, which is the limit of political cynicism. However much they in Washington may camouflage the NATO activities by verbiage about its "peaceful", "defence" character, the history of post-war international relations has laid bare the essence of that military-political grouping. From its very inception, NATO has been a tool for preparing aggression against the Soviet Union, the other socialist states, against all forces of social progress and democracy. It has served the interests of the most aggressive circles, above all of the USA. It is precisely the United States which has used NATO in order to gear the West European partners to its militaristic policy, to create in the territory of Western Europe a powerful military springboard against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

The first precept of NATO's policy is the course for militarism, for the priority of military strength and its feverish build-up, for heightening tensions and increasing the threat of war as planned by Washington.

NATO has set the peace-time records of unbridled arms race, of unheard of escalation of military spendings. Thus, over the period from 1949 to 1980 the aggregate military spending of the NATO member-countries topped 3,000 billion dollars. In 1980 alone, NATO's military spending were 14 times as big as the military appropriations during the first year of the bloc's existence. And in 1984, NATO set aside nearly 300 billion dollars for military preparations.

How can one speak about the "defence" character of NATO if the USA and the other nuclear powers -- members of the North Atlantic bloc have refused to follow the USSR's example and commit themselves never to be the first to use nuclear weapons? The fact that NATO has refused to reciprocate the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries on concluding a treaty on non-use of military force in general and maintaining relations of peace is hardly an evidence of the formers' "peaceableness."

The intensive deployment of the American nuclear Pershing and cruise missiles in a number of West European countries which is aimed at breaking regional and global equilibrium of forces is by no means an indication of the NATO's "peaceful intentions."

It is apt to recall that the aggressive NATO bloc is engaged in an all-out war against the anti-war movement, against peace champions.

In answer to the demand of the United States the NATO Headquarters in Brussels has got down to drawing up "recommendations" to combat anti-missile actions by the broad public sectors. It coordinates and exercises all activities aimed at weakening and undermining the anti-war organisations, splitting their ranks, slandering their participants and discrediting their role noble [as received] slogans.

It has been learnt that the NATO Headquarters has drawn up a document code-named 10-1 [as received] providing for the suppression by troops in "emergency circumstances" of any unrest threatening the "free world's strategic interests". A special centre has been set up in Bad-Ems (FRG) to practice the actions of troops in the interests of "internal security" while the NATO "Unitex" exercises, which are held in the territory of the Netherlands twice a year, are also practiced methods of suppression of civil actions against the NATO plans.

Hence the assurances that NATO is out to "make the world a safer place" cannot mislead anyone. Increasing numbers of people realise that the USA and NATO constitute the main obstacle to the way to peace, to lessening the threat of war and to strengthening the international security. NATO's activities bear out this undeniable truth daily.

GDR, CSSR DELEGATES SPEAK AT IAEA SESSION

LD262338 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna September 26 TASS -- Nuclear weapons pose a threat to the very existence of all of mankind. That is why it is necessary to apply all efforts to prevent their proliferation. Such is the main message contained in the speeches of delegates to the 28th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), currently under way here.

The beginning of the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe, stressed the German Democratic Republic's delegate, had a baneful effect on the world situation and enhanced the nuclear menace. He stressed in this connection the importance of ending the arms race. The GDR representative said that it is necessary to start the limitation of armaments and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides, to reverse the trend towards worsening international relations.

Socialist countries, the speaker pointed out, repeatedly advanced far-reaching proposals directed at restricting armaments and achieving disarmament, especially in the nuclear field. They provide, in particular, for the adoption of the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, termination of their deployment and a freeze of nuclear arsenals.

Czechoslovakia's representative stressed the need for consistent efforts aimed at preventing nuclear war, strengthening peace and security. He stressed the importance of holding a conference to consider the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, due in Geneva in 1985.

USSR-IAEA Draft Agreement

PM260839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Act of Goodwill: Draft Agreement Between the USSR and the IAEA"]

[Text] Vienna, 20 Sep -- Talks ended here yesterday between representatives of the USSR and the IAEA on placing some Soviet nuclear facilities -- several AES's and research reactors -- under the agency's control.

As is well known, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, when addressing the UN General Assembly Second Special Session on Disarmament in June 1982, announced on the Soviet Government's behalf the Soviet Union's readiness, as an act of good will, to place some of its peaceful nuclear facilities, several AES's and research reactors, under IAEA control. In so doing, our country was proceeding from the need to strengthen confidence between states, to further enhance the prestige of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and of the IAEA itself, and to improve the agency's monitoring system.

As a result of preliminary talks a draft control agreement has been agreed upon between the USSR and the IAEA. The draft agreement takes account of the Soviet Union's status as a nuclear power and as a depository of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The draft is based on a model agreement of the agency's guarantees for states that are parties to the treaty.

The draft agreement will subsequently be submitted for examination by the IAEA's Board of Governors.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON REAGAN 24 SEP UN SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA on 26 September in its First Edition on page 5 carries a report on the speech given by U.S. President Reagan on 24 September to the UN General Assembly. The PRAVDA report, entitled "On Reagan's Speech," has been compared to the TASS English version published in the 25 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph four, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...electors who expressed extreme concern that Reagan's tough...(changing "fear" to "extreme concern")

The following passages are placed within quotation marks in PRAVDA:

Paragraph three, line four from (..."has changed his (to) before the election?"...)

Paragraph four, antipenultimate line from (..."hardly anyone thinks (to) policy and position."...)

Penultimate paragrpah, line one (..."The President's statement"...)

Same paragraph, same line from (..."marked the beginning (to) and disarmament. But,"...)

Same paragraph, line three from (..."Reagan has always" to end of paragraph.)

REACTION TO VOTING ON U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

'Unbridled' Arms Race Continued

LD262231 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The conference commission of the United States Congress approved on Tuesday military budget allocations of 292 billion dollars in the 1985 fiscal year. The Pentagon's budget for the current fiscal year, 1984, amounts to 265.3 billion dollars. The rates of growth of the United States military budget increase with every year. Thus, according to official American data, in the period from 1981 to 1983, that is during the time that the present administration is in office, the rates of growth of budget military allocations amounted annually to an average of 17 per cent. What are these huge sums being spent on? Mostly on the preparation of war, first of all nuclear war. Thus, the budget for the 1985 fiscal year provides for a government request of money for the production of 40 new ballistic strategic missiles MX which are first-strike weapons.

The American Senate proposes to spend 2.6 billion dollars on the creation of the first batch of 21 such missiles. As it was stated by the U.S. secretary of defence, Caspar Weinberger, already in May of this year the production of a new strategic bomber has been started: the Pentagon intends to buy B-1B planes in 1985. Also being accelerated is the fulfillment of the programme of creating and deploying a much more powerful ballistic missile for submarines, the Trident-2. In addition to this, the United States is vigorously working to create an ABM system. This term is used to conceal plans of militarising outer space where the present Washington administration intends to acquire military superiority over all potential opponents, first of all the Soviet Union. Neither is the Reagan administration stopped by the fact that the deployment of attack weapons in outer space may disrupt the existing military balance, this to be followed by reply measures on the part of the USSR. The former United States defense secretary, MacNamara, said in an NBC television interview that he was convinced that the Soviet Union would respond in kind to the United States actions in outer space.

The present U.S. Administration's military budget is a clear reflection of the American policy of the unbridled arms race. The United States is building up the most modern armaments and openly banking on the attainment of military superiority, in other words world hegemony.

Vote 'Threatens' ABM Treaty

LD262046 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 26 Sep 84

["Practical Deeds Are Needed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Washington continues its intensive preparations for "star wars" to the accompaniment of loud statements about the readiness of the United States to discuss a number of questions of limiting the arms race, including the problem known as "militarisation of outer space".

At the time when U.S. representatives in New York called for expanding the very process of arms control, in Washington the Senate Conference Committee gave in to White House pressure and approved the variant of the military budget for 1985 that provides among other things for the allocation of 1.6 billion dollars for the creation of an American ABM system with elements of space basing. This program threatens to derail one of the most important and effective accords on curbing the arms race -- the treaty on limiting ABM systems. The same Senate commission granted permission to hold another two tests of American anti-satellite weapons.

In a UPI interview, the editor of the London "New Jane's Spaceflight" reference book, Reg Ternill, stated that a group of 50 astronauts is being formed in the United States who will perform exclusively military missions.

So, the Soviet proposal to give up the very idea of deploying ABM systems in outer space gets a response from the United States in the form of new huge allocations for space-based ABM systems. It is with a "blessing" to new tests of anti-satellite weapons that Washington responded to the Soviet call to promptly ban anti-satellite weapons and to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of anti-satellite weapons in outer space.

The peoples of the world will judge the position of governments and politicians concerning the prevention of the militarisation of outer space not by declarations about "striving for peace" but by practical deeds, by their genuine readiness to erect barriers to block the arms race.

BOOK CITED ON U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS

LD261822 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] London September 26 TASS -- The programme of outer space flights implemented in the USA is being increasingly militarized. As is pointed out in the "New Jane's Spaceflight" reference book, over the period of up to the year of 1989 including, 38 out of the 110 outer space flights of shuttle spaceships as planned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will be devoted to carrying out secret missions of the U.S. Defence Department.

As is pointed out by the author of an article, editor of the reference book, R. Ternill, secret flight control centres subordinated to the U.S. Air Force are being set up under the outer space centres in Florida and Texas states. The active financing of the military programme of the use of outer space to the detriment of the civilian programme also contributes towards a "gradual erosion" of the NASA programme. Thus, while last year NASA got 6.4 billion dollars, a total of 8.5 billion dollars were appropriated for outer space projects in the military field.

The Reagan administration's militaristic plans for the future can be judged also by the fact that at the present time a group of 50 astronauts is being formed in the USA now for carrying out solely military missions, Ternill stresses. In the future it is planned to form a separate unit from among these astronauts to work in special reconnaissance craft in outer space. One of the main objectives of military astronauts, Ternill pointed out, is to test sensor devices and detection instruments for outer space-based laser weapons within the framework of "star wars" programme being drawn up by Washington. According to R. Ternill, the American concept of the use of laser weapons in outer space provides for the creation of 24 "strike outer space stations" capable of destroying intercontinental ballistic missiles by means of the laser weapon.

U.S. 'POSITION OF STRENGTH' POLICY 'ABSURD'

LD262145 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 26 Sep 84

["Hysteria" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington September 26 TASS -- The so-called Week for Peace Through Strength, which is being held now in the United States by reactionary circles, and in whose course the American ultras are building up an anti-Soviet militaristic hysteria in the country, has been welcomed with admiration in the White House. President Reagan has even issued a special statement on that score ardently welcoming the organizers of the "week" -- the American ultras from the notorious "Coalition for Peace through Strength" advocating a further build-up of military preparations and a "tough attitude" to the Soviet Union.

Being aware that he was addressing like-minded people, who have not been deceived by the administration's election year "peaceable rhetoric", Reagan bluntly said that the build-up of military might is the best way to preserve peace, and that only talks from the positions of strength will ensure a considerable cut in the levels of weapons threatening mankind.

There is nothing astonishing about the fact that they in Washington openly rejoice at any manifestation of chauvinistic and militaristic sentiments in the country. Suffice it to recall, for example, how Washington was delighted at each fresh outbreak of jingoism in the USA after the bandidt attack against Grenada. One thing is amazing that they in Washington have not, to all appearances, given up the absurd idea that it is possible to conduct talks with the Soviet Union from the positions of strength. The Soviet Union has already repeatedly drawn the attention of the United States to the fact that an indispensable condition for any arms control talks should be the principle of equal security, without which all talk of "wish for peace" remain just empty words.

U.S. CHEMICAL ARMAMENTS POLICY EXAMINED

LD242113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The supreme commander of the NATO allied forces in Europe, U.S. General Rogers, has acknowledged the presence of U.S. chemical arms depots in West Europe and has called for the production of new types, particularly binary chemical weapons.

Rogers' statement, NOVOSTI political observer Edgar Cheporov notes, should be assessed as further confirmation of the Pentagon's and NATO's course of preparing for chemical war. It is known that with the coming to power of the Reagan administration, the Pentagon set itself the task of sharply increasing chemical weapons reserves which now amount to 150,000 tons. This is, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, enough to destroy all men, women, and children throughout the world.

Overall, however, the U.S. Administration intends to spend 10 billion dollars on the implementation of plans to create new-generation chemical weapons in the next 5 years.

It is typical that Washington does not conceal its intentions regarding the use of chemical weapons primarily in the European theatre of military operations, that is, on its allies' territory. A document addressed to the NATO Council is known to exist that was signed by the same Rogers, from which it is clear that Washington intends to [word indistinct] the lethal chemicals to the territory of its partners under the guise of arms modernization. The U.S. Army's new field regulations state that it must be ready to use conventional, nuclear, and chemical weapons.

Stepping up preparations by the United States for chemical war -- this is the answer to the question of why Washington is against any talks on banning chemical armaments. Such talks were being held in Geneva [words indistinct] up to 1981 with the participation of the USSR and the United States and were broken off through the fault of the Americans. It is Washington that has been persistently declining for many years to conclude an international convention that would ban chemical armaments. The only vote cast against a draft resolution on banning chemical and bacteriological weapons at the UN belonged to the U.S. delegate.

The solution of the problem of banning chemical weapons can and must be sought through talks -- such is the position of the USSR, a position supported by the peace-loving public of the world.

KOBYSH ANALYZES U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

PM261437 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Sep 84 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion" article: "The U.S. Elections: Nearing the Finish"]

[Text] The U.S. election campaign has entered its final stage. In less than 6 weeks we will know which of the two presidential contenders will spend the next 4 years in the White House fulfilling the will of the ruling class of the biggest, most monolithic, most aggressive country in the capitalist world.

As they enter the homestretch in the race for the presidential seat, both R. Reagan, the Republicans' candidate, and W. Mondale, for the Democrats, are currently chiefly engaged in winning votes. As is usual in the United States, the election campaign is taking on the nature of a show, in which how photogenic the candidate is can often be more important than his convictions, while his ability to face a television camera outweighs his arguments. Here, Mondale evidently lags behind his highly experienced rival. "The Americans like beauty contests, and if the current election campaign is measured in these terms, President Reagan easily wins," Bill Moyers, an observer on CBS television, jeers. "Mondale apparently simply does not realize that America has become one big theater and that we want our candidates to entertain us."

Nonetheless, if we do look at the substance of the matter, the Republican Party, as it approaches the elections, represents the most reactionary and militarist U.S. circles. So reactionary and militarist that, strange as it may appear, some of the ultraconservatives are now accusing Reagan of "centrism" and of pursuing a policy of "appeasement." The peace-loving rhetoric that the U.S. President has recently adopted has evidently failed to please that public, without misleading those for whom it was primarily designed.

And this despite the fact that the platform adopted at the Republican Party convention is of a frankly bellicose, aggressive nature, proclaiming a course of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and toughening up the confrontation with it in all salients.

This platform was not just plucked out of the air. It was formulated to suit a significant proportion of tomorrow's American voters. Yes, the Americans more clearly realize than ever today that the threat of nuclear war hangs over them, too. But it is also a fact that the atmosphere of imperial chauvinism that has been whipped up in recent years and the slogans "America above all" and "America stronger than all" which have been consistently and persistently instilled by the authorities and the mass media have created a specific political climate in the country. A climate which is highly dangerous for all mankind and for the American people themselves.

Reagan's supporters also try to exploit, for the purposes of publicizing the U.S. President's activity, a slight slowing in the development of crisis phenomena in the country's economy, which is purely cyclical in nature. Energetic propaganda shows Americans that the United States has supposedly entered a phase of economic flourishing during the present administration's rule while inflation and unemployment have sharply fallen. This propaganda is designed to secure the maximum number of votes for Reagan not only in the South and West of the United States, and above all Texas and California, which have been given one-third of all the Pentagon's orders in recent years, but also the Northeast and Midwest, which have particularly suffered in the latest economic crisis. Poor and black Americans are not taken into account. The calculation is that voters from the well-to-do strata, who have received various tax concessions from the Reagan administration, will have the decisive say in the election.

The hopes of Mondale and the Democrats are, conversely, pinned on persuading new voters to take part in the election campaign and then to vote -- voters drawn from among the poor and national minorities who have not, as a rule, participated in elections before. They simply did not believe that a change of White House incumbent would make any difference to their cheerless life. Will they change their minds this time? This is very much counted on in the Democratic candidate's camp.

Mondale primarily attacks Reagan in connection with his administration's foreign policy course. "President Reagan is obsessed with the escalation of the nuclear arms race, and his reelection will bring the world closer to nuclear war," he said in a recent speech. Such accusations by the Democrats' candidate meet a response among one group of voters. Another group finds them unconvincing, if only because Mondale's own foreign policy program does not appear to them to be clear enough, or very different from Reagan's. When the former vice president, now the Democrats' candidate, claims, on the one hand, that "the preservation of our planet requires true progress in arms control," and on the other, assures us that if elected president, he "will conduct stubborn talks and will not sign an agreement that does not ensure U.S. security" many in America and elsewhere see it as the same old propagandist rhetoric.

They say that predicting the results of the U.S. elections with certainty is a thankless task. But recently many people have also been saying that something very serious would have to happen to make Reagan yield his place in the White House to his rival.

U.S. ATTACKS DEVELOPING STATES AT IMF SESSION

LD252034 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 25 TASS -- The United States resorts to diktat and blackmail in its trade and economic relations with developing countries.

The evidence of that is the session of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which has opened in Washington.

The American delegation right away started attacking those developing countries which are debtors to American banks. U.S. representatives made it clear that the governments of those countries will be able to count on concessions on the part of creditors only if they meekly agree to "regulation" of their economy by the International Monetary Fund. Such a "regulation" always led to the lessening of control by the debtor state over its economy, to undivided bossing by Western monopolies, to a sharp decline in the living standards of the working people.

The indispensable condition, put forward by the United States, is also the demand that young states should guarantee the utmost favorable conditions for foreign capital investments. It is to be noted that in the period of 1977-82 profits from direct American capital investments in developing countries amounted, according to official data, to 62,900 million dollars.

On the eve of the session, the Group of 24, which represents the interests of a whole number of developing Asian, African, and Latin American countries, put forward the proposal that urgent steps be taken to render them assistance in overcoming the financial crisis. It was proposed to increase allocations of the International Monetary Fund by 15,000 million dollars a year for the purpose. But the "provisional committee", the main steering body of the International Monetary Fund, turned down the proposal.

According to the newspaper BALTIMORE SUN, the committee's decision was taken on the insistence of the United States which used its dominant positions in the International Monetary Fund.

CHINA

UK-PRC JOINT DECLARATION ON HONG KONG REPORTED

LD261736 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing September 26 TASS -- The joint Chinese-British declaration on the question of Xianggang (Hong Kong) has been initiated here today. The declaration determines the future of that British possession on China's territory. In the document it is said that the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume as of July 1 1997 the exercise of sovereignty over Xianggang, and the British Government on the same day shall return Xianggang to the People's Republic of China.

As is noted in the declaration, after the return of the territory to China the social and economic capitalist system and way of life of the Xianggang population will remain unchanged during the next 50 years. The status of Xianggang as a free port and international financial centre shall not change either. It will maintain and develop economic, trade and cultural relations with other states and have its own monetary unit.

The joint Chinese-British declaration will be signed after it is discussed and approved by the legislative bodies of China and Britain.

Xianggang holds an area of 1,060 square kilometres, its population is 5,300,000. It is a major trade, industrial and financial centre in South East Asia.

SOVIET DANCE, MUSIC TROUPE PERFORM IN PRC

PM261117 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 7

[Unattributed report: "On the Stage of the Renmin Theater"]

[Text] A tour by a group of Soviet artistes has started in Beijing. An audience of 1,500 in the capital's Renmin Theater greeted with great interest performances by the ballet duo of N. Bessmertnova, USSR state prizewinner and people's artist, and I. Mukhamedov, winner of the Moscow international ballet competition; vocalists Kh. Krumm, USSR people's artist, and Kh. Kasimova, honored artist of the Azerbaijan SSR; pianist N. Demidenko and violinist A. Vinnitskiy, winners of the P.I. Tchaikovsky competition; and other concert participants. The Soviet artists' program presented works by Russian and Soviet composers, modern and classical music, and also some works by Chinese composers.

In addition to the PRC capital, The Soviet artists will perform in Zhengzhou and other Chinese cities.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES KOREAN NEWS AGENCY CHIEF

LD261401 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1205 GMT 26 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A delegation from the Korean Central Telegraph Agency headed by Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the agency, is in the USSR at the invitation of TASS. Today CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Zimyanin received Chu Hyon-ok and had a friendly conversation with him.

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS STAGE HUNGER STRIKE

SK260546 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] On 20 September, workers at a textile factory in Seoul staged a hunger strike protesting the Chon Tu-hwan regime's antipopular policies in South Korea.

They were demanding that the trade union, which has been declared illegal, be legalized. This hunger strike was also partly an expressi n of protest against the brutalities of the authorities who frustrated the demonstratio on 19 September by forcibly dispersing thousands of workers and students.

Some 200 people participating in this demonstration were arrested.

W. GERMAN JOURNAL CITED ON KAL INCIDENT

LD261321 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 26 TASS -- The intrusion by South Korean "Boeing-747" airliner into the Soviet air space on the night of September 1 last year was a deliberate provocation. This is borne out by facts cited in the West German journal SPIEGEL.

Although both civilian and military radiotechnical tracking systems of the United States possessed data on the steep deviation of the airliner from the scheduled route from the very start of the flight, they did not inform its crew about this, although they were bound to do it.

The U.S. Department of State and the Pentagon have so far been concealing from public the materials which could shed light on the reason behind the incident. Only an insignificant part of them was published. The author of the film about the flight of "Boeing-747", screened on the West German television, Andre Liebich, has tried in vain in the course of several months to get some of his questions answered in Washington. The State Department official, who received him, did not give an intelligible answer, however. The bulk of materials, which is at variance with Washington's version, is concealed from public, said John Keppel, the former official of the U.S. State Department, who urged the U.S. Congress to investigate the true circumstances of the down-fall of the South Korean airliner.

SPIEGEL draws attention to the fact that the incident involving "Boeing-747" was employed by Washington for whipping up an unprecedented anti-Soviet hysteria worldwide.

ASHIMOV RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM AFGHANISTAN

PM241133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] On 20 September, B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Gol Aqa, vice president of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium. The delegation is participating in the Days of Soviet-Afghan Friendship events at the invitation of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The important role of the public in strengthening friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries' peoples and in the interests of world peace was noted.

M.S. Subhani, Afghan charge d'affaires in the USSR, took part in the talk.

DEATH SENTENCES FOR AFGHAN REBEL LEADERS UPHELD

PM261331 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Sep 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Tribunal's Sentence"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Sep -- According to the BAKHTAR agency, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has upheld the sentence of a special revolutionary tribunal to execute eight ringleaders of counterrevolutionary terrorist organizations. The sentence has been carried out.

The ringleaders of the bandit formations belonging to the counterrevolutionary organizations Hezb-e Eslami, Jami'at-e Eslami, and Mahaz-e Milli were charged with the murders of peaceful Afghan citizens and party and state figures, acts of arson against schools and state institutions, and other terrorist acts. Their guilt was fully proven.

BAKHTAR notes that the sentence of the special revolutionary tribunal is a just punishment and a graphic lesson for those who perpetrate tyranny and lawlessness on Afghan soil, kill peaceful inhabitants, and commit other crimes to achieve their own dirty criminal aims.

PAKISTAN'S PARTICIPATION IN ANTI-DRA ACTS SCORED

PM261307 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Ivanov article: "Pakistan -- Accomplice in Brigandage"]

[Text] More than 6 years have now elapsed since the victory of the April Revolution and the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. The rise to power in the country of the patriotic forces led by the PDPA was an event of truly historic significance. Overthrowing the feudal landowner regime, which had tried to keep the life of Afghan society at the medieval level, the revolutionary authorities put forward a broad program of transformations.

In the period that has elapsed, the PDPA and the DRA Government have done a great deal. Although they have not yet managed to successfully resolve every task competely, the entire burden of blame for this lies with those who are trying, with the obstinacy of the doomed, to hinder the Afghan people in building a new life.

The overthrown ruling circles took up arms against the Afghan revolution: the feudal lords, landowners, reactionary clergy, members of the former royal family, their hangers-on, a section of the mercantile bourgeoisie, reactionary officer class, and the tribal aristocracy. However, this fragmented mass naturally could not have been able to offer long-term open opposition on its own without influential patrons in the person of the imperialist circles of the United States and the other NATO countries, Pakistan's military authorities, the Iranian clergy, the reactionary Arab Muslim regime, and also China.

It is worth mentioning Pakistan's position in particular. Avoiding official recognition of the DRA Government, Islamabad is doing everything to hinder the stabilization of the situation in and around the DRA and to create the conditions for the overthrow of people's power. Pakistan's territory has been turned into the main support base of the Afghan counterrevolution. The headquarters of several dozen of its organizations, whose armed gangs are regularly sent into the DRA, are located there.

A broad network of military training centers for counterrevolutionary elements has been created in Pakistan. Every year, thousands of rebels are trained in the use of recoilless guns, mortars, anti-aircraft means, mines and explosives, and in methods of sabotage and subversion under the leadership of Pakistani, U.S., Chinese, and other instructors. It is typical that an increasingly large number of bandits are being trained directly in Pakistani Army training centers (in the vicinity of Peshawar, Mirali, Jamrud, and others.) A number of weapons, ammunition, and food depots, supplied for the counterrevolution by its patrons, have been created on the country's territory.

Whenever the question of using Pakistani territory for subversive activity against the DRA is officially raised, the Islamabad authorities portray themselves as innocent simpletons who have allegedly either never seen the Afghan counterrevolution in their country or, if they have seen it, do not know what it is doing.

However, the Pakistani authorities are not so unconcerned as to release the activity of the thousands of bandits flooding the districts bordering the DRA from their control. It is well known that nothing that arrives by sea in Karachi and Gwadar, by air in Karachi, Gwadar, and (Mesrur), and by the Karakorum mountain highway from China to Gilgit and then to Chitral and Rawalpindi, bypasses the Pakistani rear services, which are responsible for the reception, registration, shipment, storage, and issuance of weapons, ammunition, and equipment to the Afghan rebels.

Convoys are formed under control of the Pakistani administration to deliver weapons and ammunition for counterrevolutionary gangs committing atrocities on DRA territory. On their return to their Pakistani bases after bandit raids, the rebels, in accordance with the procedure established by the Pakistani authorities, must hand in their weapons to special depots under the control of the Pakistani Army. All this does not tally with the statements of Pakistan's leadership about its "noninvolvement" in anti-Afghan activity.

The Islamabad authorities themselves are resorting increasingly widely to acts of direct interference in the affairs of the sovereign neighboring state. Thus, representatives of Pakistan's special services, figuring among counterrevolutionary gangs, penetrate DRA territory to conduct reconnaissance and organize special actions or monitor their execution by the bandits. According to the DRA security service, three Pakistani instructors were taken prisoner in January this year during the elimination of a gang in Samangan Province. Cases of direct armed provocations by Pakistan against the DRA are known. In December 1983, Pakistani border subunits took part in an armed attack on the Afghan border and customs post in Towr Kham.

Units of the Pakistani Army are often involved in providing cover for bandit groups when they cross onto DRA territory and when they return to Pakistan. Pakistani warplanes and helicopters regularly violate DRA airspace.

It is impossible not to mention the broad and malicious propaganda campaign against the DRA being conducted by Pakistan and numerous Western and other propaganda centers with permanent representatives in Islamabad, Peshawar, Karachi, and other Pakistani cities. More than eight radio stations broadcast propaganda against the DRA from Pakistan. The thrust and content of the radio programs are determined by the Pakistanis in close cooperation with the CIA, Western news agencies, and the Afghan counterrevolution.

A large group of correspondents of the most anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan oriented agencies permanently based in Pakistan does its utmost to gather as much "news" as possible about the counterrevolution's imaginary successes. They are provided with every opportunity for this. Thus, the Pakistani side has assumed all the expenses for the work of a U.S. film company led by a certain Peter (Rives) that came in June to make a movie about the situation in Afghanistan and the "insurgents'" operations. A number of other examples could be cited.

While showing touching concern for the Afghan counterrevolution and granting it full freedom of action on its territory, Islamabad is simultaneously trying to convince the world public that the antigovernment movement in Afghanistan is based "on national soil." However, there remains not a trace of Islamabad's "neutrality"; you only have to listen to what Pakistan spokesman say to their allies. Thus, at the December 1983 Islamabad conference on Islamic problems, Pakistan's spokesman stressed the special solidarity of his country with the counterrevolution. In January 1984, at a session of the Islamic Conference organization, the Pakistani delegation openly advocated an expansion of military aid to the Afghan counterrevolution.

It is known that on Washington's order, Pakistan's administration has recently undertaken considerable efforts to create a "united front" of the Afghan counterrevolution and to integrate the counterrevolutionary movement even to the point of creating a so-called "government-in-exile." All this points to Islamabad's desire to continue its present course vis-a-vis the DRA. Obviously, this is why for several years now, Islamabad's official spokesman at talks on questions of settling the situation around Afghanistan have been putting forward preconditions essentially aimed at eliminating people's power in the DRA.

It is appropriate to ask: Why is Pakistan's administration so persistent in its anti-Afghan course? What guides it in undertaking more and more hostile acts against the DRA? It is easy to find answers to these questions. The main thing is that Pakistan, whether it liked it or not, was drawn into a big game conceived by the United States and its allies intending to reverse the course of history. Islamabad did not resist the temptation of receiving substantial handouts in the form of major financial subsidies and military supplies in exchange for its contribution to the undeclared war against Afghanistan unleashed by the imperialist forces and their accomplices.

It must also be noted that Islamabad's anti-Afghan policy is largely predetermined by its desire to exploit the "Afghan refugee" problem as profitably and as long as possible. Appropriating the lion's share of the funds arriving along the "refugee aid" channel, Islamabad uses them for its internal purposes.

Not least in Islamabad's calculations is the desire to enlist the support of the United States and other Western countries in the event of possible internal unrest as well as in its next military adventures in the region. Pakistan is already included in the U.S. Central Command (Centcom) "zone of responsibility" and its consultations on military questions and regional problems with the military and political representatives of Western countries and China are expanding. Its Armed Forces are gradually being involved in the war games organized by the United States and its allies in the region.

The conclusion is growing that Pakistan's anti-Afghan course is coordinated with the policy of the United States, the other NATO countries, and China aimed at overthrowing people's power and restoring the old order in Afghanistan and subordinating the country to international imperialism and Muslim reaction. However, the perpetrators of this course must remember that the Afghan people and their friends have sufficient forces to foil all these hostile plans.

NEW ZEALAND FIRM ON NUCLEAR SHIP POLICY

LD261801 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra September 26 TASS -- The attempts by the Reagan administration to make the New Zealand Government cancel its decision to put a ban on the entry of American nuclear ships into the country's ports have ended in failure, it was stated in Wellington by the former prime minister of New Zealand Wallace Rowling. It is reported that he will soon become his country's ambassador in the United States. New Zealand also holds that the ANZUS military bloc has outlived itself, Rowling said, and that there is no need for it. According to him this alliance was set up after the Second World War for the event of a rebirth of Japanese militarism. Today, however, when the United States itself pushes Tokyo to the road of military preparations the preservation of the bloc becomes devoid of all sense, he stressed.

Washington stubbornly continues to put pressure on the Government of New Zealand trying by means of rude blackmail and economic sanctions to make Wellington reconsider its decision that does not please the United States. The question of American ships with nuclear weapons on board and also the future of the ANZUS military bloc dominated the talks between the United States Secretary of State George Shultz and the prime minister of New Zealand David Lange, who has come to the United States to take part in the present session of the United Nations General Assembly. But the head of the American diplomatic establishment failed to achieve his aim. According to Lange the sides stuck to their views and the position of his government has not changed.

When making the decision to close New Zealand ports to American naval ships with nuclear power plants or nuclear weapons on board the present Labour government declared that it did not want to turn the country into a target for a return nuclear strike. The participants in a recent national conference of the ruling Labour Party unanimously supported the government's stand and declared for New Zealand's withdrawal from ANZUS bloc.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DAYS IN AUSTRALIA -- Uzbekistan is organizing Soviet Days in Australia. A group of aktivs from the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries is currently in Melbourne. Ikbalkan Tokhtahodzhayeva, chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, is heading the group. The aktivs of the society will brief the people in a number of cities in southern Australia on the horizons attained by Uzbekistan under Soviet sovereignty in the scientific, cultural, and medical fields, as well as in the effort made to preserve the environment. The Bahar State Ensemble is organizing concerts. The Soviet Days organized by Uzbekistan in Australia will continue until 4 October. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Sep 84 GF]

MARSHAL KULIKOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM SOFIA

PM261053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep -- The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, left Bulgaria today. The delegation had been participating in the festivities to mark the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The guests were seen off at Sofia airport by Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian national defense minister, and other officials. The delegation was met at the airfield in Moscow by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and by generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the reception party.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD

PM261519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] A working meeting of the chairmen of the national sections of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 18-19 September. It examined progress in the fulfillment by Soviet and Hungarian organizations of the agreements on economic issues reached during the visit to the USSR by a Hungarian party and government delegation in July 1983 and at the talks between the Soviet and Hungarian heads of government, and determined measures to accelerate the preparation of coordinated proposals on problems of mutual interest.

The sides agreed on measures they will take to further broaden production and technical cooperation in instrument making, the chemical and oil refining industry, and a number of other industrial sectors fulfilling the commitments arising from the protocol on commodity exchange for 1984, and building the Paks Nuclear Power Station in Hungary with Soviet assistance.

During the meeting, an interdepartmental agreement was signed on cooperation in the modernization of the Likinskiy Bus Plant.

The Soviet side was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the Hungarian side was headed by J. Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

ZAGREB ASSEMBLY IN LENINGRAD -- A Zagreb City Assembly delegation is paying a friendly visit to Leningrad. The visitors were welcomed today by Vladimir Khodyrev, chairman of the Leningrad city soviet. He spoke on the implementation of the city's program for comprehensive economic and social development and briefed the visitors on the city's urban problems. He also underlined the significance of the contacts between Leningrad and Zagreb for the further development of the traditional friendship between the two peoples. Zorislav Sonje, head of the Zagreb delegation, stressed that the talks and meetings testified to the mutual interest in developing cooperation. The delegation today also visited the main Leningrad health administration and hospital of a large enterprise. [Text] [Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 21 Sep 84 LD]

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO USSR

Meets With Chernenko

LD261457 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko received in the Kremlin today the prime minister, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland Kalevi Sorsa, who is on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

It was noted during the conversation that the goodneighborly relations between the USSR and Finland continue to develop in a stable and dynamic manner and that there exist good prospects for the further expansion of the mutually advantageous cooperation of the two countries virtually in all fields -- in the economy, culture and politics. Both countries firmly intend further to base their mutual relations proceeding from the long-term interests which have found their embodiment in the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, whose term has now been extended to the year 2004.

Konstantin Chernenko said that the big importance given by the President of the Finnish Republic Mauno Koivisto to the pursuance of the policy of friendship with the Soviet Union, to the unchanging nature of Finland's foreign policy course that was formulated by Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen is well known in the USSR. Also valued in the USSR is the contribution made by Kalevi Sorsa as prime minister of Finland and chairman of the Social Democratic Party to the pursuance of the course of strengthening Finland's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Kalevi Sorsa expressed the Finnish Government's resolve consistently to adhere to this course and confirmed that the democratic, progressive forces, broad sections of the people of Finland actively come out for its undeviating continuation.

As to the Soviet Union, Konstantin Chernenko stressed, the line of the utmost consolidation and development of good relations with Finland will further remain an important direction in its foreign policy. The Soviet leadership will further approach questions of these relations with special attention. This principled course of the CPSU and the Soviet state was bequeathed to us by V.I. Lenin.

The resolve of both countries to do everything necessary to remove the threat of war and to curb the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, was confirmed when international problems were discussed. Konstantin Chernenko stressed that in the struggle against the war danger, for the preservation of peace the Soviet Union is prepared for extensive cooperation with all who are really interested in a resolute improvement of international relatons, in bringing them back into the channel of detente. Parties belonging to the Socialist International also can play a considerable role in the solution of these pressing problems.

Finland's initiative -- the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe acquires a particularly big political importance in the present situation. Konstantin Chernenko confirmed that the Soviet Union supports this proposal and is prepared to assist its implementation.

Satisfaction with the contacts that have formed over many years between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Finland, which make a useful contribution to the development and strengthening of the friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland, to the cause of peace in Europe and in the whole world, was expressed from both sides. Kalevi Sorsa stated that the Social Democratic Party of Finland will further work actively in this direction.

Taking part in the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, were: from the Soviet side -- alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee B.N. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Assistant of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee A.M. Aleksandrov, the Ambassador of the USSR in Finland V.M. Sobolev; from the Finnish side -- State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland Matti Tuovinen and the Ambassador Finland in the USSR Aarno Karhila.

Speaks on Cooperation

LD261932 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; speech by Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa in Finnish with superimposed translation]

[Text] During this visit I had a wonderful opportunity for in-depth discussion concerning issues of Soviet-Finnish cooperation with Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: and Arkhipov, his first deputy. One can say that the state of political relations between the USSR and Finland is irreproachable. This year we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement between the USSR and Finland. This armistice marked a fundamental turning point in relations between our countries. We can now see its beneficial results. We have witnessed the multilateral cooperation of our countries, which is developing in conditions of peaceful coexistence between two friendly peoples.

The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments, which was signed by respresentatives of the delegations, creates the prerequisites for further development of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations and the enlargement of trade turnover between the two sides. In view of the fact that our business ties have already reached a high level, this requires a search for new forms and spheres of cooperation such as in the production and scientific-technical field, and the conclusion of agreements on a buy-back basis.

From Finland's point of view, economic relations between our countries have great significance because they make it possible to smooth out the fluctuations of international market forces. Firms from our country are operating -- and not without success -- on the Soviet Union's domestic market. Finnish industry and trade circles are interested in still more expansion of business contacts, for example in the sphere of industrial construction and other economic spheres. They are doing their utmost to satisfy the requirements of our Soviet partners.

Departs for Irkutsk

LD270825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa has left Moscow today for Irkutsk. He came to the Soviet Union on Tuesday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport, Kalevi Sorsa was seen off by Nikolay Tikhonov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR; Council of Ministers; Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other ministers.

COMPARISON OF PONOMAREV MEETING FRG FIGURES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a TASS report entitled "For European Security." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 25 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page G 3, and after omitting the TASS dateline, reveals the following variations:

IZVESTIYA begins:....[Text] A meeting of representatives of the USSR and FRG public organized by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and West Germany's Friedrich Ebert Foundation opened in Moscow on 24 September. It is discussing questions concerning the development of the political situation in Europe and prospects for European security.

In his introductory speech, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed satisfaction that representatives of the USSR and FRG public had gathered in Moscow to discuss topical security issues. This is the second such meeting. The first was in Bonn in 1982. That was before the beginning of the siting in a number of West European countries, including the FRG, of the new U.S. medium-range missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states.

Events have taken place since then that have resulted in the further exacerbation of the international situation and above all on the European Continent. This is the result of the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles in a number of countries, above all in the FRG. The Soviet Union... (supplying introductory passage)

On page G 4, paragraph one begins: ...I can say with full responsibility that the Soviet... (substituting phrase for "He said")

On page G 5, in the last line of the last paragraph, IZVESTIYA reads: ...them every day."

Participating in the meeting for the Soviet side are: L.N. Tolkunov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation; V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Academician G.A. Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Professor A.N. Yakovlev; Academician O.T. Bogomolov; Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; and other public figures, scientists, and journalists.

Participating for the West German side are: H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of German [SPD] Bundestag faction; E. Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium; K. Voigt, chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction's foreign policy commission; and other public and political figures, scientists, and journalists from the FRG. Reports were delivered at the meeting by V.V. Zagladin and E. Bahr. A discussion began on the reports.

The meeting of representatives of the Soviet and FRG public organized by West Germany's Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation continued work in Moscow.

The discussion of questions connected with the development of the political atmosphere and the situation in the sphere of safeguarding security in Europe following the siting of new nuclear arms in Europe ended. Discussion continued on the prospects for European security: confidence building, disarmament, prevention of an arms race in space, and new approaches to arms limitation talks. Reports on these issues were delivered by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; and K. Voight, chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction's foreign policy commission.

In the view of the participants in this representative forum of the USSR and FRG public, the exchange of opinions on topical problems of European security took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere and was useful since, despite certain differences of position, it was possible to establish a common concern about the worsening of the situation in Europe and the world and about the need for a joint search for ways to change it, to eliminate confrontation, to continue detente, and to end the arms race.

The discussion particularly highlighted the sides' agreement about the importance for Europe of a commitment on the non-use of force by the all-European conference states. The states should refrain from the use of both nuclear and conventional weapons in their international relations and strive to reduce the arms level on the continent.

The discussion of the reports was summarized by the cochairmen of the meeting, V.V. Zagladin for the Soviet side and H. Ehmke for the FRG side.... (IZVESTIYA ends, supplying additional passage)

USSR-FRG Meeting Ends

LD2502029 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 25 Sep 84

["Everybody Needs Peace and Security" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- The sphere of accord was much wider than the sphere of non-coinciding views on cardinal issues of European security. This was noted with satisfaction by the participants in a meeting of representatives of the Soviet and West German public that ended here today. It was organised by the West German Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. Questions of the development of the political situation in Europe and prospects of European security were discussed at the meeting. The participants in the discussion unanimously noted that the deployment of the Pershings and cruise missiles has resulted in a deterioration of the situation in the continent and increased the danger of nuclear confrontation.

Many participants in the discussion spoke about the need to radically improve the situation in Europe. Professor Ernst Otto Tschempil of Frankfurt University said there would have been a considerable improvement of the international climate if the other countries follow the Soviet Union's example and stated their undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

In particular the discussion brought to light the agreement of the sides in respect of the importance for Europe of the commitment of states that participated in the European conference to renounce the use of force.

Speaking in the discussion Colonel General Nikolay Chervov noted that in time of peace the entire military system of NATO is in a state of readiness to start an offensive. Weapons of mass annihilation are being predominantly developed within its armed forces. Despite assurances about the defensive nature of the North Atlantic bloc its leadership has prepared everything that is necessary for launching offensive operations. It is, for instance, at "Autumn Forge" war games that NATO practices various war scenarios which by their scope actually are a rehearsal of war. The Soviet Union does not hold such exercises.

Touching on the Bundeswehr the colonel general said that it had become the strongest army in Western Europe -- the main shock force of NATO. At present the Bundeswehr's organised reserve is second only to that of the United States.

It was also noted at the meeting that exercises in conditions simulating those in the central areas of the Soviet Union were held in the United States. It is obvious that this was not done to practice "methods of defense".

It was noted during the discussion that the American Administration's policy of force, arms race and nuclear confrontation lies at the root of the worsening situation in the world, including in Europe. Attention, for instance, was drawn to the dangerous nature of Washington's plans to militarise outer space.

Summing up the discussion the cochairman of the meeting from the Soviet Side Vadim Zagladin stressed that it was a new important step in the development of contacts. Both sides, he went on, actually proceed from one and the same principles, that is from the admission of the fact that the policy of force, the policy of superiority is not a way to peace, that it is necessary to stop the confrontation, to solve all problems by way of talks, taking into account the interests of the sides. Then it is necessary to return to the policy of detente, but it will not be the detente of the 1970s, it will be something new. Speaking of the spheres where the views of the sides do not coincide, Vadim Zagladin said that they concern mostly evaluations of the policy of the United States and NATO.

The cochairman of the meeting from the West German side Horst Ehmke noted the importance of a number of problems that were raised during the discussion, for instance, those of preventing a new war in Europe and of stopping the arms race. According to him the 15 years of the policy of detente have drastically changed the mentality of people in the FRG, including the young generation. There is only a handfull of madmen, he said, who would refuse to sign an appeal to prevent a new war between the Soviet and the German peoples.

Horst Ehmke noted that the participants in the meeting share the principle of the non-use of force between states recorded in the Helsinki Final Act and should exert every effort to put an end to the arms race.

FRG REACTION TO SOVIET ARTICLES ON REVANCHISM HIT

PM261206 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[Vladimir Ivanov article under the rubric "More on the Same Topic": "The Brownshirt Syndrome"]

[Text] What imputations are not hurled against Soviet journalists from the banks of the Rhine these days? Politicians and the official press are spewing fire and sulfur. In the USSR, they claim, "bugaboos" and the "journalistic big stick" are being brandished, "unfounded attacks" are being launched, and absolutely absurd and malicious accusations are being made. And the cause of their anger are commentaries and articles in the Soviet press devoted to the revival of revanchism and militarism in the FRG. A veritable storm was also caused on the Rhine by an article published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA last Sunday by the well-known writer Nikolay Gribachev. "Moscow," the newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG writes, "has again dragged out of mothballs old paper soldiers -- neonazis, revanchists, and imperialists who are allegedly on the rampage in the FRG." Let us give our West German colleagues their due. They write scathingly, but none of it is true....

You can't get away from facts, however. And they testify that our diagnosis is correct, the "Brownshirt Syndrome" is a reality in the FRG today. We bring more on the same topic today.

"...The Federal Ministry of the Interior does not stand idly by when it is a matter of right-wing extremist actions hostile to democracy" -- this is FRG Minister F. Zimmermann's impressive comment on the banning of the neonazi "National Socialist Action Front" organization in December 1983. True, the significance of this statement must not be taken seriously. Just take the aforementioned "front." I have long been following the criminal and political somersaults of this neofascist grouping and its ringleader, a thickset man of military bearing. His name is Michael Kuehnen. Back in the late seventies, when preparing for his reign on the new fascist throne with the help of his relatively numerous gang, Kuehnen collected lists of sponsors to secure his selection as candidate in the election. But this is the legal part of his activities, the components of which do not fall under any article of the law.

For his brazen and cynical crimes (profanation of monuments to the victims of nazism, arson, dissemination of fascist literature, and so forth) the former Bundeswehr lieutenant was in the end sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment. Released in 1983 "with the recommendation" that he abandon neonazi activities (STERN wrote: "Kuehnen does not give a damn about that"), the latter-day fuehrer renamed his organization for purposes of camouflage the "National Socialist Action Front -- national activists." This year alone, neonazi thugs twice set fire to the office of the "Greens" party -- "Alternative List" in a suburb of Hamburg. Other actions of the "front" also bore an overtly criminal hallmark. In the end Kuehnen, against whom investigations on 17 (!) different charges are pending, evaded the law without the least difficulty.

When he was recently summoned for trial, the pretender to Hitler's laurels fled across the border to Switzerland. Incidentally, he did not flee, but simply crossed the border. The FRG border police knew, of course, with whom they were dealing, but confined themselves to confiscating a Nazi pennant, a copy of "Mein Kampf," and other materials of that kind from the tourist. Enjoying almost parliamentary immunity, Kuehnen has now surfaced in Paris. In an interview for correspondents of the near-fascist LE FIGARO, he stated without beating about the bush that he had set up a branch of the "action front" in exile in Paris and that he would turn it into a "national socialist movement of the new German generation."

It must be mentioned that for a very long time indeed efforts were made in the FRG not to notice the multiplying signs of the "Brownshirt Syndrome." I recall that several years ago DER SPIEGEL magazine published a long article that contained the following veiled reproach: "Mr Vladimir Ivanov, a representative of the 'Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace' (the ambiguous quotation marks are the magazine's -- V.I.) has stated in a Radio Peace and Progress broadcast that Hitler's heirs continue to function actively in the FRG." The weekly then went on to ask whether such an allegation did not create the impression that this was a matter not of two or three neofascists but rather of circles determining the country's policy.

Let us put aside the content of my radio broadcast. What is important is the assessment of the neofascist danger in the FRG by an authoritative magazine. And not just this magazine. West German propaganda to this day goes on describing the neonazis as a "pitiful bunch of extremists" who are of no importance. Meanwhile, according to official data alone, there were 150 neonazi organizations in the FRG in 1984. And the newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT provides us with the following data. The network of extreme right-wing groupings has grown from 600 in the mid-seventies to 1,400 in the early eighties. They include 42 of a terrorist nature, 56 "military sports groups," "combat alliances," "action circles," and "military tradition associations," and 14 Nazi organizations that operate under the label of scientific and cultural "associations."

The "roll call" of their actions is also striking. A report by H. Eyrich, Baden-Wuerttemberg minister of the interior, shows that in 1983 alone, right-wing extremists were involed in 60 dangerous criminal actions. So, it is not a matter of two or three neofascists.

Hundreds and thousands of Hitler's heirs are drawing "ideas" today from the last testament of the fuehrer who is no more. Escaping from retribution, the leader of the fascist Reich ordered people who shared his views "not to give up the struggle under any circumstances," telling them that "in Germany's history, sooner or later, the seed of the glorious resurrection of the Nazi movement will sprout again." Hitler's followers today are plastering the country with posters bearing Hitler's motto, "Rise, Germany," and an oath of loyalty to the legacy of the "champions of the great cause."

Towering over the dozens of semilegal, or completely illegal "fronts," "alliances," and "groups" is the neofascists' cadre organization, the National Democratic Party [NDP]. For whole decades it has been a reality on the FRG political scene. If during the first years of its existence the NDP had the reputation of a "party of old men," the situation later changed drastically. Now it is no longer "yesterday's men": mourning former activists of Hitler's NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers' Party), retired officials of the Third Reich, and Wehrmacht servicemen, who form the core of the NDP. They are being replaced by a new generation that has not experienced the horrors of war but which is already befuddled with the delirious "ideas" of the brownshirts. NDP Deputy Chairman J. Schuetzinger told a Soviet correspondent recently and not without pride, that in the 1983 election the "party" won almost 30,000 votes more than in the previous election.

Neofascism attracts the "dregs from the gutter" that have sunk to the bottom and then been thrown to the surface by the vortex of political events -- all kinds of adventurists, seekers after an easy buck, disillusioned careerists..in short, all those whom Marx once described as the "scum of all classes." And how can one fail to mention here the social strata on which Hitler relied when blazing his trail to the top!

In the streets of many FRG cities you can frequently see youths with shaven skulls and fascist insignia on black leather jackets. And in the morning newspapers you read: A group of young Nazis has beaten an antifascist unconscious, daubed the entire neighborhood with swastikas, attacked the participants in an antinuclear demostration with chains. All in all it is a question of direct and multifaceted training of future butchers.

Taking a closer look at the profile of West German fascism you notice the neo-Hitlerites' clearly pronounced gravitation toward their "comrades-in-arms" abroad. The national context is clearly cramped for their interests.

Back in 1972 my attention focused on the figure of the then 24-year old Gerhard (Lauk). He was born with the name of Harry Lock. The son of a U.S. professor of German origin, he germanized his name purely for political purposes. One of them was the establishment in West Germany of a real NSDAP, not just something resembling it. In his inflammatory magazine NS-KAMPFRUF (NATIONAL SOCIALIST BATTLE CRY), (Lauk) describes Hitler as "Germany's greatest solider." In the event of attaining power, (Lauk) intends to "dispatch all dirty traitors to the gas chambers."

During his "visits to the front" in the FRG, (Lauk) agitated for the reestablishment of "cells" of Hitler's National Socialist Party and took up close contact with terrorist organizations such as the "greater Germany" national socialist combat group. During a search of this grouping's premises, police discovered large consignments of weapons and military equipment, including ammunition.

In the United States itself, (Lauk) has set up an "NSDAP Organization in Exile" with its headquarters at the following address: Post Office Box 6414, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68506. Here he freely continues propagandizing fascist ideas, having assumed the title of Hauptsturmfuehrer.

My file contains many documents and facts about the West German Nazis' ties with the biggest neonazi party in Europe, the "Italian Social Movement -- National Rights," with the "Flemish Military Order" in Belgium, and with the French fascist terrorist gang FNE [not further clarified]. I could also write about the role of the West German extremists in the international reactionary movement known as the "Black International."

"The stepped-up activity of neofascist groupings in the FRG is by no means an accident," Fred Schmidt, a representative of the German Communist Party, declared recently. "It is directly connected with the 'crusade' against communism proclaimed by U.S. President R. Reagan and the siting of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in our country."

Indeed, West Germany today is much more acutely affected by the "Brownshirt Syndrome" than a few years ago, and regardless of the ballyhoo that the paid propagandists from the banks of the Rhine are raising now, the language of facts bears this out.

KRASIKOV RECALLS 1939 SOVIET-GERMAN TREATIES

LD141108 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

Exactly 45 years ago, on September 15, 1939, the newspaper PRAVDA wrote in its leading article devoted to a call-up of Soviet citizens to the Red Army: "The Soviet Union, its Armed Forces should be in full combat readiness so that rapidly developing events should not take us unawares."

A fortnight later, on September 28, 1939, the German-Soviet frontier treaty was signed in Moscow. Shortly before that, on August 23 that year, the USSR and Germany signed the non-aggression treaty.

Many international observers at that time overlooked PRAVDA's warning and concentrated the attention exclusively on the two treaties that were concluded between the Soviet Union and Germany. They asked the questions how the USSR could believe Hitler who never concealed his claims to military superiority and announced a "crusade" against all who did not wish to accept voluntarily the "Nazi way of life," and only for a time from purely tactical considerations revealed anti-Soviet and anti-communist rhetorics.

In the recent years numerous historical documents were made public. These documents reaffirm the correctness of the USSR's policy in the face of a sharp aggravation of international tension and rapid sliding to the bloodiest-ever armed conflict in the whole history of mankind.

The then leaders of the main Western powers broadly advertized their readiness for negotiations with the USSR, but in deed they torpedoed the possibility of an accord that would be based on equality and undiminished security of the parties. Very soon it became absolutely clear that the Soviet Union's Western partners did not need honest and serious negotiations, but only a semblance of negotiations. Moreover, behind the USSR's back they entered into direct contact with Hitler, designing to channel his aggression against the socialist country and to stay aside themselves.

When the Nazi government approached the USSR with a proposal to agree on mutual non-aggression, in the Kremlin they did not believe at all in the sincerity of intentions of Hitler and his administration. But for the Soviet Union a prospect opened to defer the unleashing of Hitler's aggression, and consequently -- to be better prepared for repelling it.

In the collective work of Soviet scientists "The Second World War" which was issued by the Moscow NAUKA publishers in 1984, it is directly said that the USSR's acceptance of Germany's proposal in the crisis situation was a forced step. That step "gave a possibility to the land of the soviets to ward the threat for a time off its western frontiers, to gain, as was shown by subsequent events, almost two peace years to consolidate the country's defences."

Expressing regret over the dishonest game of Western powers which did not want to unite with the USSR in order to frustrate the criminal plans of Nazi "first strike" theoreticians and practitioners, the authors of the book note: "The thwarting by Western powers of negotiations with the USSR hit a serious strike on its attempts to raise jointly a shield to fascist aggression and to thereby avert conflagration of a world war."

These lessons of history should not be forgotten by those who at a lapse of 45 years are again stepping on the slippery and precarious path of deceiving peoples.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE MEETING -- Tashkent, 26 Sep TASS -- The 21st annual Soviet-French meeting of working groups on research into and utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes opened today in Samarkand. The Soviet delegation is led by Vladimir Kotelnikov, chairman of the "Intercosmos" Council and General Assembly member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; the French delegation is headed by Frederic d'Allest, director general of CNES [National Centre for Space Research]. The four working groups will discuss the work done during the year and new tasks to be tackled. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1331 GMT 26 Sep 84 LD]

JORDANIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

Meets With Tolkunov, Vatchenko

LD251036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1605 GMT 24 Sep 84

[From Novosti newscast presented by Boris Vassin]

[Text] Today, Comrade Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received the delegation from the National Assembly of Jordan, led by Al-Tarawinah, a member of the senate, which has returned to Moscow after a tour of the country. The successful development of Soviet-Jordanian relations, which regular contacts between the parliamentarians of the two countries are also helping strengthen, was noted. Al-Tarawinah expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for their invariable solidarity and support for the just cause of the Arab peoples. Comrade Menteshashvilli, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, other officials and Al-Tawil, the Jordanian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Today there was also a working meeting between Soviet and Jordanian parliamentarians. The sides exchanged information about the activities of the USSR Surpeme Soviet and the Jordanian National Assembly. Ways to further expand their ties were discussed. The importance of intensifying the endeavors by parliamentarians and all people of goodwill in the struggle for lasting peace on earth was noted. Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and senior officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the conversation.

Delegation Leader Interviewed

LD262210 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A delegation from the Jordanian National Assembly which was in our country on an official visit has left Moscow for home. At the airport prior to departure Ahmad Mahmud al-Tarawinah, a member of the senate and head of the delegation, said the following in an interview for the Soviet television.

[Begin video interview with al-Tarawinah speaking in Arabic, fading into translation] We were happy to visit the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We had many sincere meetings and rounds of talks in Moscow. Today, we can note with pleasure the successful development of interparliamentary contacts between the two countries, and our visit will undoubtedly serve to further strengthen friendship between the Soviet and Jordanian peoples and also consolidate peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

The situation in our region remains extremely complex and dangerous. Israel, with the open support of the United States, is continuing to pursue an aggressive expansionist course with regard to the Arab states. Jordan believes that a just solution of Near East problems can be achieved only by convening an international conference in which all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, should take part.

Therefore, we fully support the Soviet proposals on this issue which were reported in PRAVDA in July. We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union for its unwavering support for the righteous cause of the Arab peoples.

During our trip around your country, stressed Ahmad Mahmud al-Tarawinah in conclusion, our delegation visited the hero city of Leningrad and spent some time in Tajikistan. We were able to acquaint ourselves still more closely with the life of the Soviet people and with its remarkable achievements in the economy and culture.

We are leaving with the very best impressions and I want to wish all Soviet people peace, happiness, and further prosperity for the homeland of the great Soviet Union. [end video recording]

Overview of Visit

LD252206 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan led by Ahmad Mahmud al-Tarawinah, a member of the senate of the National Assembly of Jordan, has stayed in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the representatives of the Jordanian parliament expressed deep concern over the aggravation of the international situation and firmly declared in favour of a consistent increase in the efforts of all the peace forces with a view to strengthening peace and international security and to averting the threat of a nuclear war. In this connection the delegation of the National Assembly of Jordan gave a high appraisal of the USSR's consistent foreign-policy course aimed at strengthening international peace and security.

The parliamentarians of the USSR and Jordan gave special attention to the situation in the Middle East in view of Israel's unceasing aggression against Arab countries.

The Soviet and Jordanian parliamentarians have stated that a comprehensive Middle Eastern settlement with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, is the only way for solving complex Middle Eastern problems, including the key one -- the Palestinian problem.

An international conference on the Middle East may become a real mechanism for such a settlement. In this connection the Jordanian parliamentarians highly appraised the Soviet Union's proposals dated July 29, this year, on a Middle Eastern settlement, the proposals which have been supported by Jordan and other Arab countries.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC NATIONAL HOLIDAY OBSERVED

Soiree Held

LD211219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Representatives of the Moscow public have marked revolution day, the national holiday of the Yemen Arab Republic. An evening at the House of Friendship was devoted to this event. The speeches expressed confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries would continue to deepen in the interests of our peoples, a just and durable peace in the Near East, and strengthening international security. Muhammad 'Abd al-'Uthman, the ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to the USSR, took part in the evening.

YAR-USSR Ties Viewed

LD261052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Excerpts] The people of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] today mark their national holiday, revolution day. On this day 22 years ago, the people of North Yemen rose in rebellion, disposed the feudal monarch regime, and proclaimed a republic. Here is our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov to talk about the major socioeconomic transformations that have subsequently taken place in the country.

The first general elections held in the country's history resulted in the formation of the General People's Congress. It in turn approved the National Charter, a form of constitution for the country having the force of law. This document regulates the country's economic and public life and defines its political order, the principles of its international policy and other questions.

I think we must dwell on foreign policy as a separate issue. In the international arena, the YAR Government pursues a course of positive neutrality and nonalignment, opposing imperialist diktat in relations between states, favoring the strengthening of international peace and security and the just and lasting settlement of the Near East problem.

In recent years, close relations have been forming between the YAR and its neighbor to the south, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The leaders of the two states meet regularly to discuss vital problems.

For over half a century, a long-standing and lasting friendship has linked the people of North Yemen with the Soviet Union. Our country has always supported the struggle of the Arab peoples for freedom, independence and social progress. With the assistance of the USSR, a maritime port in the town of Hudaydah, a cement plant at Bajil, a modern road from Sana to Ta'iz, schools, medical establishments, and agricultural installations have been constructed. In September 1981, a new Soviet-North Yemen agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed. Relations between our two countries are in accordance with mutual interests and the cause of consolidating peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

RECENT UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA EXAMINED

Violent Protests Viewed

MB251616 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] In South Africa the struggle for liberation is never quiescent. Protestors and school-boycotting pupils have spread throughout the country. That is how the liberation movement has gained ground in South Africa, in a scene unknown for more than 8 years, since the Soweto disturbances in 1976. This matter has been reviewed by Vladimir Voyevodov:

Today, Mr Botha has really shown his true colors, definite repression of all elements connected with the liberation struggle aimed at opposing the arbitrary exercise of power in that country. It is clear that his avowed intentions and protests that he is prepared to alleviate the harm done by unjust laws in the political sphere do not match his actions. He agreed that demonstrators against apartheid should be shot at in predominantly black townships in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Hartebessfontein Gold Fields, and Watervaal. Due to Botha's connivance, more than 60 people have been killed, hundreds injured, and thousands jailed. Despite all these events, the wishes of the apartheid regime did not come to fruition. The loss of life reflects the fervent dedication the people of South Africa are showing towards the freedom struggle. Even the top echelon of officers in the South African Government lacks the means of suppressing the liberation struggle, and warned that the present disturbances may overshadow what happened in 1976.

September was truly a politically explosive time in South Africa, because of the mushrooming freedom struggle aimed at toppling the apartheid regime. The government inspired loss of lives did not help the situation. It further fueled the determination of all freedom fighters, whose main aim is to found a truly democratic state based upon the principles of the Freedom Charter, as enunciated by the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party, along with other freedom loving groups. Those patriotic comrades are putting full force behind the war against apartheid. The struggle in southern Africa is supported by the OAU and the Soviet Union, together with her socialist sister countries. This has been proven in the current session of the UN General Assembly, where South Africa's policies were slated as crimes against humanity. The delegates urged that the war against apartheid be strengthened and more positive aid be given to the opponents of apartheid in South Africa.

U.S. Backing Condemned

MB261614 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] As reported by the news media in South Africa, blacks have been staging demonstrations all over the country. The South African police used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse the crowds and many casualties have been reported. Over 60 have died in these clashes with the police during September.

What immediately comes to mind concerning the recent events in South Africa, writes correspondent (Aleksandr Volkov), is that the liberation struggle by this country's oppressed is gathering strength and now has quite a sizeable following. The fact that the entire country is in turmoil is also due to the multitudes that have laid down tools and gone on strike. It is evident that the miners' strikes are gathering momentum and will attain some measure of success in answer to their demands. About 4,000 black gold mine employees of Anglo-American Corporation have gone on strike, joining about 15,000 more miners also on strike around the Reef.

The strong-armed approach by the apartheid government in handling the strikes has encouraged many more to join the liberation movement to eradicate oppression and apartheid from this country.

With the increasing uproar the present situation in South Africa has caused internationally, the United States could not escape scathing criticism and condemnation, as it has chosen to make South Africa its military ally. Washington has voiced concern over the apartheid policy and the recent riots in South Africa. In truth, however, what concerns the Washington administration is not the reported police brutality towards unarmed civilians during the demonstrations, where people were beaten and abused even within the country's prisons. Washington is selfishly guarding its own interests within South Africa. In the United States, it is a well-known fact that Washington's interests in southern Afric can be served only if the apartheid regime remains in power.

It is no oversight that the United States is among the countries that refrained from signing the UN document calling for an end to all discrimination in the world. There are now 122 nations that are signatories to this agreement. Washington is also among the nations that have spurned a call for an economic embargo against South Africa.

In the past three years since Reagan came to power, the military aid given to South Africa has increased by $28 million, exceeding the aid previously given over a 30-year period. During the Reagan administration, South Africa has been loaned more than $4 billion, and more than $14 billion has been invested in a special trust fund for promoting economic development in South Africa.

The Pretoria regime would not be able to hold on to power if it were not supported in all areas by the United States, said the secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Alfred Nzo, in a press interview. This same view is shared by the under secretary general of the United Nations, James [name indistinct]. The United States must be reminded of this fact regarding South Africa.

AFRICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP CHIEFS HOLD MEETING

LD262339 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An international meeting of the general secretaries of societies for friendship with the Soviet Union, operating in African countries opened in Moscow today. Its subject is stepping up the work of the friendship societies in strengthening Soviet-African ties and their participation in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war. At the meeting, it was noted that the USSR is consistently and resolutely on the side of the peoples of the continent in their struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for economic and social progress.

USTINOV AWARD SPEECH TO CHERENKO; CHERNENKO REPLY

LD270925 Moscow Tass International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep (TASS) -- The presentation of the Order of Lenin and the third Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal to Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took place in the Kremlin today. On instruction from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the award was presented by D.F. Ustinov, member of the Central Committee Politburo.

D.F. Ustinov gave a speech at the presentation of the lofty award:

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich!

It is with an understandable feeling of joyful excitement that I am carrying out the instruction of the Central Committee Politburo of our party and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to present to you, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Lenin and the third Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal.

These lofty awards have been conferred upon you for your outstanding services in party and state activity in the drawing up and implementation of a Leninist domestic and foreign policy, in the development of the economy and culture, in the strengthening of the defense capability of the USSR, and for your great personal contribution to the consolidation of peace and security of peoples.

A lengthy and exact formulation, but how well it reflects the whole significance of your enormous contribution to our great common cause, which is the cause of the perfection of socialism and the construction of communism in the USSR, and the struggle for a durable peace and international security.

The Soviet people, the working people of the socialist countries, all of the progressive world public know you as an outstanding political figure and statesman, a true and steadfast continuer of the cause of the great Lenin. You have a truly heroic labor career behind you, for you were called upon to work for the good of the motherland in Siberia and Kazakhstan, in the Volga region and Moldavia, and finally in the capital, in the central party and state bodies.

For us who have worked side by side with you, it is perhaps especially clear to see what great labor you, Konstantin Ustinovich, are devoting to forming the principled bases of the party's domestic and foreign policies, and to developing specific ways to implement them.

It is difficult to name a direction taken by the development of our socialist society, whether economic or ideological, party or state construction, which does not carry the mark of your ever-timely and farsighted initiatives, and in the final analysis, all of them are subordinated to a single aim -- making our great country even more flourishing and mighty, making the life of Soviet people even better, materially and spiritually. It is to the achievement of these aims that our party, under your leadership, directs the heroic labor of the Soviet people.

It is exceptionally important that you attach primary importance to checking that the decisions adopted are carried out, to the thing begun always being carried through to its conclusion, and to the labor of the Soviet man in any sector always being characterized by discipline, conscientiousness, and efficiency.

Your unflagging concern for eliminating the danger of nuclear war hanging over mankind, for strengthening peace on earth and developing fruitful mutually beneficial international ties, for deepening the cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries, and for respecting the freedom, independence and right to social progress of every state and every people is known not only to our party and Soviet people, but also to the whole world. In a complex international situation, you are confidently steering our ship of state along the Leninist course of peace and friendship of peoples.

I cannot fail to particularly stress the tremendous attention which you, Konstantin Ustinovich, as the leader of the party and state and chairman of the Defense Council, the supreme commander in chief, pay to matters of the security of our country, to the maintenance of its defense capacity at the requisite level, to the material provision and ideological-political education of our glorious armed forces. You justly see the solving of these tasks as one of the main guarantees of a peaceful life for the Soviet people, and also of the peaceful future of all mankind.

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich! You have a genuinely Leninist style of party and state leadership, characteristic of which are a realistic approach to the evaluation of what has been attained and an unwaning concern for the solution of vital problems, a high degree of exactingness toward personnel and, at the same time, a sensitive and benevolent attitude to them, making use of the initiative and experience of Communists and all the working people, a constant need for contact with the masses, and attention to the Soviet man.

We, your comrades in labor, highly evaluate your ability to organize genuinely collective labor, your respectful attitude and attentiveness to your comrades, your enormous industriousness and personal modesty. All of this inspires each of us and assists in the solution of the great and responsible tasks which face us.

In conferring upon you this lofty and merited award I should like to say, Konstantin Ustinovich, on behalf of all present and also on behalf of the millions of Communists and of all Soviet people, an enormous 'thank you' for your great labor, and to wish you good health, long years of life, and fresh and great successes for the good of the party and the people.

K.U. Chernenko gave a speech in reply. He said:

Dear Comrades!

Allow me to express my great gratitude for the award through which my labor has been so highly appreciated. Thank you, Dmitriy Fedorovich, for your kind words.

I am sincerely pleased that here today are comrades with whom I work hand in hand in the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and in the USSR Supreme Soviet. I am pleased above all because I see in my award an appreciation of our joint labor, approval, and support for the political course collectively worked out by the party. On a purely personal level, high appraisal of one's work is of course always moving, and it spurs one to even greater efforts in order to justify it, in order to fulfill one's duty to the party and to the people with honor.

All of my conscious [soznatelnyy] life I have known no more important aim than the execution of this duty, than the opportunity of being useful to my people.

I accept this award at the most responsible and, to be honest, a very difficult period of already more than 50 years of work in the ranks of the CPSU. In the lofty posts entrusted to me I consider it to be my main task to do everything in my power for the prosperity of our socialist fatherland, for the triumph of the immortal cause of Lenin, and for strengthening peace on earth.

As a result of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, a dangerous situation has been created in the world. This makes particular demands on all of us, on all Soviet people: to work in an unprecedentedly organized and selfless manner, to be continually vigilant, to strengthen the defense of the country in all possible ways, and to do everything possible to lessen the threat of war, for the preservation of peace.

Our immediate tasks are clearly defined by the decisions of the 26th party congress and by subsequent Central Committee plenums. We are armed with a clear and specific action program, to which a very great contribution was made by my predecessors in the post of general secretary of the Central Committee -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

To honorably fulfill the decisions of the congress and the tasks of the current 5-year-plan period -- it is on this that the efforts of all those working in industry, building, transport, agriculture, in the field of science and education, in the services field, and in the administrative apparatus must now be concentrated. Great intensity of effort is needed, but the targets set absolutely must be achieved. The country's interests demand it.

At the same time, the process of the perfection of developed socialism opens up new prospects and sets new large-scale tasks before our society. The country's production capacities and the corresponding production relations [proizvodstvennyye otnosheniya] must be raised to a qualitatively different level. Many of the tasks connected with this will have to be resolved in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Longer term prospects will obviously be mapped out in the new edition of the CPSU Program, the draft of which is at the moment being prepared for examination at the 27th party congress.

In a word, there is a huge amount of work to come. It faces everybody -- leaders, the party as a whole, and the whole of the people. And the beginnings for it must be created right now.

It is only by the labor of all Soviet people, by conscientious, stubborn and efficient labor, that the further growth of their well-being and a full-blooded, spiritually rich and happy life for them can be ensured. It is for this that the party of Lenin is fighting, and toward this that its Central Committee is directing the country, by defining the guidelines [orientir] of our construction of communism.

The tasks facing us in the foreign policy area, too, are no less complex and responsible. It is a matter of further strengthening the international positions of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. It is a matter of rebuffing the designs of aggressive imperialist circles, the instigators of a new world war, and a matter of strengthening the foundations of universal peace and international cooperation.

The fraternal countries of socialism should know that they will always have a true friend and ally in the shape of the Soviet Union. Countries which have thrown off the yoke of colonial or semicolonial oppression and peoples which are struggling for their liberation and independence should know that they can always count on understanding and solidarity on the part of the Soviet Union.

Capitalist states should know that if there is reciprocity, they will always have in the Soviet Union an honorable and well-disposed partner, ready to develop cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

Dear friends and comrades! I wish to assure you that I will devote all my energy, without exception, to solving the historical tasks facing the party and the country. In this, of course, I am counting as before on our common, harmonious, collective work and on the active support of our Central Committee, which justly enjoys the great trust of the party and the entire Soviet people.

Present at the presentation of the award to Comrade K.U. Chernenko were: G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, M.S. Solomentsev, and N.A. Tikhonov, members of the Politburo; P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, candidate members of the Politburo; M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, and Ye.K. Ligachev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; A.F. Vatchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.M. Aleksandrov, S.F. Akhromeyev, K.M. Bogolyubov, L.M. Zamyatin, and N.Ye. Kruchina, members of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

The members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee congratulated Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on the exalted award of the homeland and wished him good health and great successes in his multifarious activities for the benefit of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

Congratulatory Telegrams Arrive

LD252140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Telegrams of congratulations are arriving at Comrade Chernenko's address. They note his great contribution to the development and implementation of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy. They express wishes for new successes in his untiring activity for the sake of the further flourishing of our homeland, the further strengthening of peace and happiness of mankind.

Soviet people see in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko an outstanding party figure and statesman of the present time, the continuer of Lenin's great cause, and an ardent fighter for peace and international security.

Telegrams have arrived from the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, from the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Council of Ministers; from the Central Committees of the Communist Parties; the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets, the Supreme Soviets and the Councils of Ministers of other union republics.

Congratulations have arrived from the AUCCTU, the Central Committee of the Komsomol, the party kraykoms and obkoms, the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets and the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics, the executive committees of kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies, ministries and departments, public and other organizations, collectives of working people, military units and subunits, and from Soviet citizens.

CHERNENKO ANTHOLOGY PRESENTED TO PENZA MUSEUM

LD262256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] A book of selected speeches and articles by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, entitled "The People and the Party Are United," was ceremoniously presented to the Penza Oblast local history museum today. The book's title page bears an inscription by Konstantin Ustinovich saying: To Penza local history museum from the author. Party and labor veterans shared reminiscences about joint work with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in the first postwar years. Our correspondent invited to the microphone Aleksandr Pavlovich Savinkov, one of the participants in the ceremony and merited cultural workers of the RSFSR:

[Begin Savinkov recording] Today is a particularly joyful day for us Penza Communists. the older inhabitants of Penza and party, Komsomol, war and labor veterans remember Konstantin Ustinovich well in the post of secretary of the party obkom and his ever indefatigable and truly tireless creative activity.

Konstantin Ustinovich was sent to us at Penza by the party Central Committee in 1945. It was a very difficult time. The former front-line oblast needed vast efforts to strengthen the economies of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to build up crop farming and animal husbandry. The people who survived the terrible war and the victors returning from the front had to be fed, shod, clothed, and provided with work and earnings. In Penza Oblast a system was set up for the planned and purposeful training of ideological Cadres. One of its forms was seminars. I often had occasion to attend seminars and to hear Konstantin Ustinovich's speeches and have personal meetings with him. In his intercourse with people, he is always simple and humane and is able to listen to comrades and help if a person is right and patiently explain to him if a person is wrong. Konstantin Ustinovich could not often be found in his office. He was always among people and among the masses. This is, in general, a characteristic trait for party workers and it is particularly so for Comrade Chernenko, because this constitutes his life and his real work as a party and state leader.

Yesterday we witnessed another big meeting of Konstantin Ustinovich with representatives of the people and the creative itelligentsia at the jubilee plenum of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union; we listened to his wonderful speech and what he had to say about the enormous influence that the intelligentsia exerts on public consciousness and the spiritual life of society. These are instructions both to us veterans and to future generations in the land of the soviets. [end recording]

BOOK NOTED ON NEW CPSU LINE IN NUCLEAR AGE

OW221444 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0400 GMT 20 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya Publishing House has published Anatoliy Gromyko and Vladimir Lomeyko's book "New Thinking in the Nuclear Age." The book contrasts two different approaches to the present and future history of mankind, two different kinds of thinking. In a convincing and reasoned manner, the authors reveal all the dangers in our nuclear age for the destinies of the world and all human civilization inherent in the political thought of the West with regard to the categories of force and deterrence. The new thinking is the cornerstone of the approach of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the solution of global problems of the present. The book gives the reasons for the need to end the arms race, establish a new international economic order, and merge international efforts for protecting the environment.

CPSU'S GRISHIN EXPOUNDS ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION

PM240854 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "Teaching Young People Communism"]

[Excerpt] A plenum of the Moscow party Gorkom, held yesterday, discussed the tasks of the city party organization in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the plenum.

The plenum was addressed by V.A. Protopopov, first secretary of the Leninskiy CPSU Raykom; D.P. Yulin, secretary of the No 1 State Bearing Plant party committee; T.V. Biryukova, assembly worker at the plant for calculating and analysis machines; V.P. Kolomnikov, general director of the "Moskvich" Association; V.N. Gorokhov, secretary of the Moscow State University party committee; V.A. Zatvornitskiy, leader of the SU-6 team at the No 1 "Mosstroy" Trust under the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction; and A.G. Bortsov, first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

The plenum adopted the relevant resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

The plenum relieved I.B. Bugayev of his duties as chief of the party organizational work section of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and as candidate member of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum expressed gratitude to I.B. Bugayev for the many years of work in Moscow's party organizations.

The plenum appointed L.I. Matveyev chief of the party organizational work section of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the plenum's work were I.K. Polozkov, chief of a department at the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work section; V.I. Konstantinov, instructor at the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work section; G.A. Zyuganov, instructor at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; and V.V. Andrianov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution and the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, are of great political and theoretical significance, V.V. Grishin said in his report. They are a vivid manifestation of our party's concern for the younger generation of Soviet people, their education, and their involvement in the building of communism.

The party regards work with young people and the Komsomol as its strategic task. This is based on the fact that the party leadership of the Komsomol and the education of young people are the paramount condition and guarantee of the continuity of generations in the socialist society, a guarantee of the Komsomol's ideological integrity, militancy, and creative activity. "We are the party of the future," V.I. Lenin

emphasized, "and the future belongs to young people. We are the party of innovators, and young people always follow the innovators eagerly.... We will always be the party of young people from the vanguard class!"

The CPSU Central Committee resolution provided further creative development of Lenin's teaching about the role and position of young people in the building of the new society, as applied to present-day conditions, comprehensively analyzed the topical problems of young people, and offered accurate guidelines and specific recommendations to improve the party leadership of the Komsomol and intensify the ideological, political, labor, and moral education of young people.

The Soviet young people, continuing the glorious traditions of the revolutionary fighters, the shockworkers of the first 5-year plans, the Great Patriotic War heroes, and the veterans of labor, are convincingly manifesting a profound awareness of their civic duty and a desire to do everything within their power to help Soviet society's advancement along the path of social progress. This is the best possible proof of the fruitfulness of the CPSU's work to implement Lenin's behest: The young people must study communism, and the party must teach the young people communism. Under the influence of the decisions of the 26th congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the content of the party leadership of the Komsomol is being enriched, and its forms and methods are being improved.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes that the tasks of improving developed socialism and the increase in the confrontation between the two world systems demand further improvement in the Komsomol party leadership and in the entire work on educating the rising generation, as well as increasing that generation's participation in the building of socialism. The CPSU Central Committee considers that these issues are a most important matter for the party, the state, and the whole people.

The speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries is fundamentally significant for further improving the Komsomol organizations' activity and for intensifying the Komsomol's influence among young people.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, V.V. Grishin noted, the Moscow city party organization is consistently striving to improve its leadership of the Komsomol and enhance the role of Komsomol organizations in the capital's economic, social, and political life and in the communist education of the growing generation.

The CPSU Gorkom and raykoms and the primary party organizations are constantly improving the forms and methods of their leadership of the Komsomol. They are consistently implementing measures to consolidate the party nucleus in the Komsomol and stepping up exactingness toward Communists working in the Komsomol organizations. At present 48,000 Communists work in the city's Komsomol organizations. They head about 60 percent of primary Komsomol organizations, and about two-thirds of new recruits to the city party organization are Komsomol members.

Considerable work to improve the leadership of Komsomol organizations is being done by the party raykoms. They are actively involving the Komsomol members and the young people in solving the most important national economic tasks, constantly analyzing and generalizing the experience in party leadership of the Komsomol, and enhancing the responsibility of party organizations for the education of the rising generation. Party committee workers have started meeting Komsomol members and addressing young people's collectives more often. Public organizations, party, labor, and war veterans, and production frontrankers are playing an active role in young people's education.

Many of Moscow's primary party organizations, the speaker went on, have accumulated positive experience in organizational and political work with young people and in mobilizing them in the struggle to fulfill the national economic plans. They are insistently channeling the energy and creative potential of Komsomol members and young people toward solving the questions of raising production efficiency, increasing labor productivity, strengthening discipline, law and order, and organization; they are enhancing the responsibility of young working people for the results of their labor, showing constant concern for involving young people in the implementation of social tasks, and striving to ensure their political and social activeness.

The "Serp i Molot" Plant's party organization is skillfully channeling the energy of young workers and specialists toward the solution of fundamental questions of production development. They have elaborated and are implementing measures to involve young people in work on the modernization and retooling of the enterprise. The party committee has supported the plant Komsomol organization's initiative to set up Komsomol and youth teams in the recommissioned stainless steel strip shop. The young people's collectives, which consist of more than 230 workers, ensure the uninterrupted cycle of equipment operation and have achieved a significant reduction in the prime costs of finished products. The party organizations in shops and sections and the party groups are aiming to ensure that each party member exerts an active influence on young people.

Such an approach toward work with Komsomol members and young people is typical of the party organizations at the Likhachev and Leninskiy Komsomol Automobile Plants, the Karacharovskiy Machine Plant, and other enterprises.

Much is being done by the Moscow State University's party committee to enhance the Komsomol organization's role in ideological and political education. The university party committee's leaders and members hold regular meetings with the Komsomol aktiv and the students, provide well-argued answers to questions that have been raised, and strive to implement the proposals submitted by the Komsomol committee. The party organizations in faculties and departments are increasing their exactingness toward professors and lecturers as regards the improvement of individual work with the students and the development of young people's creative abilities. Each year the students publish more than 600 scientific works, and a considerable number of these find application in practical work.

The city's young people are broadly involved in the work of soviet and trade union organizations, people's control organs, and other public bodies of working people. Almost one-third of the deputies in the Moscow's city soviet and its rayon soviets are young people under the age of 30. One in four deputies is a Komsomol member.

The party organizations teach young Muscovites to creatively master Marxist-Leninist theory, develop a class approach toward the phenomena of social life, acquire ideological conviction, and be devoted to the party cause.

The daily attention given by the party gorkom and raykoms and the party organizations to young people's affairs, their solicitous and, at the same time, exacting attitude toward young people, and the development of Komsomol organizations' initiative and independent work exert a positive influence on the activity of the capital's Komsomol. The Moscow Komsomol organization, uniting 1.3 million members within its ranks, is one of the largest and leading detachments of the Lenin Komsomol. It is a reliable reserve and worthy assistant of the city party organizations.

The Komsomol members and the capital's young people participate actively in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, solving the tasks of production intensification, accelerating scientific and technical progress, implementing the Energy and Food Programs, and spreading the movement for maximum labor productivity, better production

quality, savings, and thrift. More than 40,000 young workers have already completed their personal targets for the 5-year plan's first 4 years. About 19,000 Komsomol and youth collectives have joined the patriotic movement to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with shock labor. Over 320,000 young people have been awarded the title Shockworker of Communist Labor.

The Moscow Komsomol's patronage of the construction work at the most important national economic projects is now traditional. Each year it sends many young Muscovites and hundreds of students' construction teams to work on the Baykal-Amur Railroad's construction, the opening up and development of the West Siberian territorial production complex and the Non-Chernozem Zone, and Moscow's Komsomol shock construction projects. The total value of work done on the capital's construction sites by Komsomol members since the start of the 5-year plan is over R32 million.

Young workers are making a substantial contribution to the development of science, transportation, municipal services, and the consumer services sphere and to Moscow's transformation into a model city.

At the same time, the shortcomings in the Komsomol's activity and its work in educating young people, which have been noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution, also exist in Moscow. The Moscow Komsomol Gorkom and raykoms are slow in reorganizing the methods and forms of their activity. Komsomol organ's officials only rarely visit the enterprises and organizations, and their direct work with the young people is inadequate. Labor and social passivity, lack of discipline, parasitism, and other negative phenomena can be observed among some of our young people.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the party leadership of the Komsomol must be balanced and systematic and ensure active and purposeful activity by all links of the youth league. The CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses that the Komsomol organizations must increase their contribution to the fulfillment of economic, social, and cultural building plans. The party, in determining the prospects for the country's development, relies to a considerable extent on our young people's labor enthusiasm.

This also fully applies to Moscow. Young Muscovites deserve considerable credit for the fact that the capital's economy is developing comprehensively and dynamically in the current 5-year plan; it is the result of the great organizational and political work done by party and Komsomol organizations and aimed at increasing the young people's role in the struggle to enhance the efficiency of social production.

The city party organization and Moscow's working people face large and responsible tasks in the time remaining until the end of the 5-year plan. These tasks would be impossible to fulfill without the energetic participation by young people, who comprise more than 30 percent of the capital's working class.

Nevertheless, the results of the work by a number of enterprises in all sectors in the current year, the speaker stressed, show that serious shortcomings and omissions are still to be encountered in their work, unutilized reserves exist, and there is still too much loss of worktime through breaches of labor discipline, absenteeism, and cadre turnover. This also applies to collectives where young people predominate. Young workers quite often produce defective products as a result of inadequate training and insufficient experience. Many young people have failed to join the movement for savings in material, fuel, energy, and labor resources. These shortcomings often result from the fact that young people are inadequately informed of their collectives' basic economic tasks or of their own position and role in resolving these tasks.

The successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges demands greater party influence on the activity of young people's labor collectives. The party and Komsomol

organizations must more actively involve the young people in creative work and socialist competition, develop the movement of Komsomol and youth collectives, and enhance their prestige and role in young people's education.

In this work we must be guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions concerning the need to concentrate young people's efforts on the basic directions of intensification of social production, scientific and technical progress, comprehensive automation, development of the electronic and nuclear power industries, creation and introduction of principally new materials, equipment, and technologies, and mastering the methods of economic management.

The party organizations, Komsomol committees, and economic leaders must strive to augment the young people's contribution toward solving the problems of the modernization and retooling of enterprises, meeting the targets for above-plan increase in labor productivity and reduction of prime costs, utilizing equipment more fully, increasing its work utilization to at least 1.5-2 shifts, and strictly adhering to the rule of savings at each work place.

We must ensure much more specific and energetic participation by Komsomol members and all young people in improving the state of affairs in transportation, but party organizations are not conducting this work everywhere. For example, young workers at the No 3 Motor Vehicle Combine under the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Motor Vehicle Transport, the No 6 Bus Pool, and the Locomotive Depot in the Moskovsko-Oktyabrskoye Railroad Section are not sufficiently involved in socialist competition; serious shortcomings are allowed to occur in the organization of their labor and everyday life; cadre turnover is high. One-half of all breaches of labor discipline there are committed by young people, including Komsomol members.

The efficient functioning of the city's economy depends largely on transportation. In this connection, the party organizations are called upon to ensure that the Komsomol organizations make a greater contribution toward enhancing the efficiency of rolling stock utilization and coping successfully with the growing volumes of freight and passenger transportation. The initiatives for driving heavy trains, cutting down the railroad cars' idle time, increasing the operational time of motor vehicles to 12 out of 24 hours, and strengthening law and order and organization must be widely disseminated among the young transportation workers.

The young people employed in construction work, who comprise almost one-third of the work force in this sector, need much attention from the CPSU raykoms and the party organizations. Large numbers of young workers arrive at the construction sites each year. Very soon, however, many of them abandon these sites because labor is poorly organized at many construction projects, and normal conditions for work or for raising the level of education or training have not been established. For example, about 60 percent of young people within the organizations of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administrations of Housing and Civil Construction, of Industrial Construction, and of Construction of Engineering Installations have not completed their secondary education and are not following any course of study. The young construction workers' everyday life is poorly organized.

The Komsoml, together with the party, soviet, economic, and trade union organs, must give more attention to ensuring that young people become more firmly established at construction sites, enter into the labor rhythm more quickly, and receive training in the vocations needed at the site and by the young people themselves. The Moscow Komsomol Gorkom must strive to ensure that the city's Komsomol shockwork construction projects turn into schools of advanced experience and models of precise organization of labor and high standards of production and everyday life.

The team form of labor organization provides an effective way of increasing labor productivity and involving young people in productive labor. The Komsomol and youth collectives today unite more than 135,000 young workers. Consistent work is being done in this direction by the party committees at the No 1 State Bearing Plant, the "Khromatron" Plant, the Lyublino-Sortirovochnaya Railroad Station, the No 1 Housing Construction Combine, and many others.

At the same time, some CPSU raykoms, party organizations, and economic leaders still fail to adequately develop the young people's desire for collective forms of labor or utilize to the utmost the potential of Komsomol and youth teams. Such shortcomings exist in enterprises in Babushkinskiy, Brezhnevskiy, Sokolnicheskiy, and a number of other rayons. The transition of young people's collectives to progressive forms of labor organization is only slowly being implemented. At present, only 10 percent of them are working in accordance with the financial autonomy method in the city.

It is important to comprehensively develop the movement of Komsomol and youth collectives, help them score high results in their work, and assist the teams' transition to financially autonomous forms of work. Such forms of work with young people as mentorship must be constantly developed. The party organizations must give more attention to the questions of molding the young production workers and must entrust the education of the next generation of workers to people who are well trained, authoritative, and who possess lofty professional, moral, and human qualities. The role of party groups and primary links in labor collectives in this work must be enhanced.

The party organizations in scientific, design, and planning institutions are called upon to aim at enhancing the role of Komsomol organizations in resolving the tasks of improving quality and reducing the time taken to develop and create new types of machines, materials, and technologies. It is important to recruit the young scientists, designers, and engineering and technical workers more actively in the struggle for comprehensive development of the scientific and technical progress and to strengthen their ties with the production process.

A special role is assigned to the Komsomol, under the circumstances prevailing in Moscow, in the sphere of services for the population. Over the last few years the Komsomol has assigned thousands of people to trade, public catering, and consumer services enterprises. Nevertheless, the questions of retaining cadres and establishing Komsomol and youth collectives are still being only slowly resolved in this sphere. Among young people there are frequent instances of breaches of labor discipline or trading regulations and of a careless attitude toward people.

The party organizations in enterprises involved in satisfying the demands of Muscovites must be more exacting toward Komsomol committees and Communists working with the young people as regards improving the standards of service and the strict adherence to socialist legality and discipline, and must encourage young people to be more active in combating theft, bribery, and fraud against the state or the population.

In line with the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Komsomol, the party organizations are duty bound to enhance the responsibility of Komsomol members and young people for the fulfillment of their fundamental obligation to society, to work conscientiously, and they must ensure that young people are profoundly aware of the patriotic significance of their labor and their role in consolidating our motherland's might. The Komsomol committees must more widely develop socialist competition between young workers for a Communist attitude toward labor, and they must insistently implement the slogans "Honor and glory -- according to labor!" and "The young people's shock labor, knowledge, initiative, and creativity -- for the 11th 5-Year Plan!"

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell on the questions of the Communist education of the rising generation and the instilling of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, class awareness, and implacability toward bourgeois ideology in every young person.

Guided by the stipulations of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the city's party committees and ideological institutions are consistently striving to raise educational and propaganda work among young people to the level of present-day requirements and link it more closely with the solution of specific tasks of economic and cultural building. The party raykoms and the party organizations have done much to improve the Komsomol's political education system in the capital, in which over 380,000 persons are presently engaged. The topicality of knowledge and its role in developing the young people's labor and social activity have been enhanced. The propaganda cadres have been substantially strengthened, and the propaganda workers' methodological skills have improved.

The Leninskiy, Kievskiy, Zhdanovskiy, and Dzerzhinskiy Party Raykoms devote constant attention to the political training of young people. They have an exacting and creative approach toward the work of propaganda workers engaged in the Komsomol political education system, and analyze in depth the quality of their work. The party organizations in these rayons regularly review the questions of young people's political education at party committee and party bureau sessions and in the ideological commissions.

At the same time, much more must be done to improve the content of ideological work among young people and strengthen its links with the solution of economic, social, and political tasks in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee resolution. It is impossible to tolerate the fact that individual party raykoms and party committees evaluate the effectiveness of political education work in terms of numerical indicators and are ignorant of the young people's true feelings. Such shortcomings are typical for the party organizations at the "Norplast" Association and the No 3 Motor Vehicle Combine.

It is the duty of party organizations to utilize the means of ideological influence in order not only to help young people acquire a deeper understanding of the party's socioeconomic policy, but also to encourage their active personal involvement in attaining the set goals. We must strive to ensure continuity in the Marxist-Leninist education of young people and develop their interest in studying the ideological and theoretical heritage of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and CPSU documents.

The party and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders must constantly study the processes occurring among young people; they must be aware of, and must purposefully mold, young people's feelings, interests, and needs, as well as their attitude toward national and international events. It must be said that the leaders of enterprises and organizations, when addressing audiences of young people, at times restrict themselves to discussing narrowly limited production matters and fail to provide prompt and well-argued answers to the questions perturbing young workers or students. Nor must we forget that the real leader must educate not only by words but also by deeds -- by accurate organization of labor, implementation of proposals and critical remarks, specific concern for man, and by his personal example and lofty moral character.

We must purposefully and consistently nurture among Komsomol members and young people such qualities as principledness and implacability toward any instances of economic mismanagement, wastefulness, bureaucracy, and breaches of discipline and law and order; we must enhance the young workers' responsibility for the results of their labor, and must comprehensively help transform labor into the paramount requirement in life.

Responsible tasks are being resolved in the process of young people's military-patriotic education. We must make each young person aware of the simple and immutable truth that physical and moral preparation to defend the motherland is the sacred obligation of each young person, his patriotic duty.

While preparing for the remarkable jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War -- we must comprehensively expand the young people's education in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and people and in our country's glorious history. We must further develop the traditions of the Timur movement [youth groups helping the elderly, war veterans, and their families, named for a fictional hero] and of the Komsomol's patronage of war and labor veterans, invalids, and the families of dead servicemen, including Soviet servicemen who have sacrificed their lives while fulfilling their international duty in our days.

It is important to ensure that the young citizens of the land of the soviets acquire from the most tender age, in the family and at school, a sense of profound respect for the state flag and emblem of the USSR. The young people must know the party anthem -- the "Internationale" -- and the USSR national anthem well.

Soviet patriotism is inseparable from socialist internationalism. Special attention must be given to young people's internationalist education in the process of the ongoing preparation for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

All educational work among young people today is conducted under the complex conditions of an acutely exacerbated ideological struggle, at a time when imperialist propaganda is focusing on the younger generation and is attempting to impose on it its own views and evaluations and undermine the ideological and moral convictions of Soviet young people.

It has to be said that the efforts being made by imperialist propaganda are not always countered by considered and well-organized counterpropaganda and educational work by party and Komsomol organizations.

The Komsomol organizations still have insufficient knowledge of young people's feelings, fail to promptly react to new trends and interests among young people or provide the proper ideological guidance, and attempt to resolve new problems by using old methods. Many young people's collectives lack an atmosphere of implacability toward all kinds of rumors, fabrications, and politically immature deliberations.

It is necessary to enhance the responsibility of Komsomol organizations, families, schools, and labor collectives for nurturing among young people a clear impression of the advantages and achievements of the socialist system and the true values of the Soviet way of life, together with a profound understanding of the fact that their spiritual requirements and material needs can be most fully satisfied under socialism alone. We must strive to establish an effective counterpropaganda system in the young people's collectives, which would help to sharply and effectively expose the reactionary and inhuman nature of the capitalist system and soundly reveal the inconsistency of fabrications by the imperialist mass news media.

Pursuing the goal of ideologically disarming our young people and dulling their class consciousness, imperialism and bourgeois propaganda are trying to make extensive use of religion and the churches in their struggle against socialism, but serious shortcomings still exist in the atheistic education of young people. Some party committees and trade union and Komsomol organizations have a conciliatory attitude toward these shortcomings and do not conduct active antireligious propaganda among the population or young people.

The party raykoms and party organizations are called upon to establish a well organized atheistic propaganda system, step up the monitoring of its content, and eliminate the instances of an indifferent attitude toward religious manifestations. In order to educate militant atheists, we must mold an active atheistic consciousness among young people and resolutely expose Western clericalist propaganda and its attempts to

influence our country's younger generation. We must more widely introduce Soviet rituals in the young people's life and make sure that these rituals are performed solemnly and exert an active influence on the individual's moral education.

We must considerably enhance the responsibility of primary Komsomol organizations for the education of young people living in hostels. Substantial shortcomings exist here: Young people's events are seldom organized in the hostels of No 26 and No 28 Motor Vehicle Combines, the "Tekstilmashdetal" Plant, the Moscow Leather Production Association, the construction organizations, and VUZes; the hostel councils are inactive and there are frequent occurrences of drunkenness, hooliganism, and other antisocial phenomena. The hostels are often poorly equipped and lack well organized public catering and residents' leisure facilities.

The party raykoms, the rayispolkoms, and the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom must eliminate these shortcomings, show greater concern for the young workers' living conditions, give daily attention to the selection and training of educational cadres, and give specific help to youth hostel self-management organs in their work. Greater exactingness must be shown toward economic leaders for ensuring the proper equipping and furnishing of hostels.

The organization of cultural leisure facilities for young people requires constant attention by party and Komsomol organizations. Many serious shortcomings still exist in this work. Over the last few years young people have shown appreciable enthusiasm for by no means the best examples of foreign music, and of discotheques, vocal and instrumental groups, and certain other associations which have been created and which are of dubious ideological and esthetic standards. This enthusiasm arises without the knowledge of Komsomol organizations and is often uncontrollable, with all the resulting ideological damage. The lack of proper control has resulted in a lowering of the ideological and artistic standards of performances by young people's amateur artistic collectives.

The party raykoms and party committees, together with the soviet and trade union organs, must persistently strive to improve the esthetic education of young people, molding healthy tastes among them, and propagandizing the best works of our own literature, musical classics, and folk and modern Soviet songs. This line must be followed more purposefully by the city's mass news media and in all ideological work, in order to reveal the real and inhuman features of Western so-called "mass culture" and its demoralizing influence on young people.

Much remains to be done to improve the education of the capital's young creative workers. The party influence on the artistic and civic stance of the next generation in Soviet arts has increased considerably since the well known CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the issues of work with young creative workers and the development of Soviet literature, cinematography, theater, and music.

At the same time, some young creative workers avoid urgent and socially significant problems and rarely turn to historical and revolutionary subjects. There are instances of blind imitation of formalistic trends in Western arts and infiltration by religious or decadent feelings in individual works by young authors. In this, the party and Komsomol organizations often take a conciliatory stance and fail to evaluate the negative deviations properly. Such trends have been observed in the life of party and Komsomol organizations at the Moscow Concert Association, the "Mosfilm" Movie Studio, and several other creative collectives in the capital.

While strengthening the links between young creative workers and life, the party organizations must give more attention to the practice of socially commissioned works, improve the organization of political training in artistic collectives, and involve the young masters of the arts more actively in Komsomol and social work.

The tasks of molding a new and harmoniously developed personality demand a considerable improvement in the physical tempering of teenagers. We still have quite a few unutilized reserves in this sphere. Mass sports work is inadequately conducted in the Proletarskiy, Tushinskiy, and Dzerzhinskiy Rayons.

The role of physical culture and sports in the life of young people's collectives must be enhanced. Special attention must be given to improving the physical education of school children and students at vocational and technical schools and universities. The Komsomol organizations must strive to ensure the effective utilization of all the city's sports facilities, regardless of their departmental subordination. Concern must be shown to improve the standards and mass nature of sports.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution ordered the party committees and Komsomol organs to keep constantly in view the questions of further enhancing the role of Komsomol organizations in the life of higher and secondary specialized education establishments. Some 830,000 students are attending them in Moscow. Their energy, knowledge, and ideological tempering will determine to a large extent the successful solution of the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress and augmenting our society's spiritual assets. The party organizations have increased the attention they give to questions of raising the quality of the training process and the students' education.

Nevertheless, the standard of this work still does not fully correspond with the CPSU Central Committee's requirements regarding the need to improve the training standards for specialists, production organizers, and labor collective educators. The party and Komsomol committees at a number of VUZes and technical colleges tolerate low pass rates, social passivity, and a lack of discipline among some students and do not always influence the standards of teaching and scientific research work or of production and pedagogical practice. There are quite a few instances of negligence in organizing the summer labor semester and the work by students' construction work detachments.

The party organizations at educational establishments must concentrate their attention on the further improvement of student training and education, boost their influence on the selection of scientific and teaching cadres, enhance the role of Communists and the entire professorial and lecturing staff in molding young people, and increase their exactingness toward Komsomol organizations as regards the ideological, political, labor, and moral tempering of students. The organization of work by students' construction work detachments must be improved.

More concern must be shown for organizing the life and leisure of young people engaged in studies, and party and Komsomol control must be introduced in work on consolidating the material base of students' hostels, while involving the students themselves more widely in this work.

The party committees and Komsomol organizations, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, must insistently and consistently engage in work to implement the school reform, V.V. Grishin went on to note.

The current academic year in schools and vocational and technical colleges started in a better organized way. The Muscovites festively celebrated the holiday of the whole people -- Knowledge Day. Measures are being consistently implemented to improve the tuition process and intensify the ideological and moral education of students. Much is being done to step up labor education. In the current academic year 90 percent of the students in senior grades will work at production training combines, the city's enterprises and organizations having reserved 10,000 vacancies for just this purpose.

At the same time, conditions have not been created everywhere to ensure a real improvement in the labor education, instruction, and vocational orientation of the rising generation.

The party and soviet organizations and the organs of public and vocational and technical education must engage more persistently and consistently in the work linked with the implementation of the school reform and the fulfillment of Central Committee and government resolutions adopted in connection with its basic guidelines. It is necessary to ensure the implementation of measures aimed at the transition to schooling for 6-year-old children, the organization of socially beneficial productive labor by schoolchildren, the introduction of universal vocational training for young people, and the consolidation of the teaching and material base in schools.

The Komsomol organizations must offer reliable backing for teachers' collectives in improving the quality of the teaching and education process and the vocational training of students. Special attention must be given to the comprehensive development of initiative, independent activity [samodeyatelnost], and creative principles in the activity of students' Komsomol organizations. The Komsomol's production organizations must intensify their patronage of schools, vocational and technical colleges, and Young Pioneer detachments; the leadership of Young Pioneer organizations must be improved.

The entire atmosphere of instruction and education in the family, the secondary and higher school, the labor collective, and the Young Pioneers and Komsomol organizations, the CPSU Central Committee resolution emphasizes, must be imbued with the spirit of collectivism, ideological integrity, and implacability toward parasitism, acquisitiveness, and indifference, that is, toward things that are alien to our morality and our way of life based on labor; this atmosphere must be actively conducive to the molding of a comprehensively developed personality.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell on the issues concerning the further improvement in the style and methods of work by the city's Komsomol organs and primary Komsomol organizations. It was especially noted that many Komsomol committees at times operate by inertia and frequently copy what is not the best style of work from some institutions and departments. The energies of the Komsomol aktiv are dissipated on the elaboration of numerous plans and measures and the establishment of staffs and commissions. The Komsomol raykoms, and even the Komsomol Gorkom, at times get excessively carried away by various marches, reviews, special assignments, and competitions. They organize many sessions and adopt a large volume of decisions.

The Komsomol workers are called upon to spend as much time as possible in the midst of young people's collectives, communicate with young people not only at mass events but also in daily life, delve deeply into their worries, and skillfully combine mass and individual forms of work among young people. It is necessary to improve the league's internal work; strengthen organization, order, and discipline; improve the procedure at Komsomol meetings; enhance the prestige and authority of each Komsomol member; and impose order in the ranks of Komsomol members. A strictly individual approach must be used to ensure that the Komsomol is joined by worthy representatives of the young people without permitting an artificial growth of its ranks.

One of the serious problems in the Komsomol is that of "minor" matters. Quite often the Komsomol organizations, while concentrating their attention on major measures, underestimate specific and routine "minor" matters. Nevertheless, it is the minor, and at times unnoticeable but specific, matters that produce tangible results. The capital's Komsomol has to deal with very many such specific "minor" matters. We could list among them the construction of the simplest sports facilities, the urbanization of microrayons, the introduction of proper public order in them, the organization of work with children and adolescents, concern and attention for Great Patriotic War veterans, and so on.

The Komsomol's work will become much more active as the party organs' attention to it increases. The CPSU Central Committee resolution and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech

clearly formulate the principled line for party leadership of the Komsomol. The main issue is to improve the work with Komsomol cadres.

Thanks to the constant attention and support by the party organs, the capital's Komsomol organization has sound cadres at its disposal. This has been proven by the fact that over the last 5 years more than 3,000 Komsomol workers have been promoted to party, soviet, trade union, and economic work.

Yet, many unresolved questions still remain in this work, and they require a more careful attitude by the party organizations. The inadequate stability of cadres is a cause for concern. Last year over one-half of primary Komsomol organization secretaries were replaced at Kievskiy and Zelenogradskiy Rayon's industrial enterprises and more than 60 percent at Babushkinskiy, Brezhnevskiy, and Timiryazevskiy Rayon's construction industry enterprises. All the secretaries at vocational and technical school Komsomol committees in Baumanskiy and Sovetskiy Rayons were replaced.

The party committees and primary party organizations must work carefully and, at the same time, exactingly with Komsomol cadres, and must ensure collegiality, lofty principledness, and exactingness in the process of their selection and placement. Workers, women, and specialists enjoying the respect of Komsomol members and young people must be more actively recommended for work in Komsomol organs. We must resolutely eliminate any manifestations of conceit, careerism, indifference, and uncritical attitude toward work among the young people's leaders. It is important to constantly improve the training of the Komsomol aktiv, conduct this training in a differentiated manner, and give more attention to individual forms of work with Komsomol organization secretaries.

To improve the leadership of the Komsomol means to deal systematically with its affairs and show daily concern for young people. Maximum persuasion, comradely attention, and practical assistance -- these are mandatory requirements as regards the style of party leadership of the Komsomol.

Nevertheless, not all party committees are properly involved in the activity of Komsomol organizations. There are party, soviet, and economic leaders who rarely meet young people, do not take part in the work of Komsomol meetings or Komsomol committee sessions, and take a long time to resolve issues concerning the improvement of young workers' working and living conditions.

The party raykoms and the party organizations, V.V. Grishin went on to stress, must call the Komsomol organizations more strictly to account, the party organs must analyze their activity more profoundly and regularly, and the positive experience of work with young people must be more widely disseminated. It is necessary to hold open party meetings more often, attended by Komsomol members and young people, and to implement in practice the right, vested in the Komsomol by the party rules, to participate in discussing and raising issues before party organizations concerning the activity of labor collectives.

The party raykoms must enhance the responsibility of leading cadres for the careful study and implementation of suggestions by Komsomol organs as regards providing young workers and specialists with conditions for highly productive labor and improving their professional skills, improving the living conditions of young people, and ensuring their meaningful leisure. All these questions must be resolved with the Komsomol's direct participation. It is important to create conditions for widely involving Komsomol members and young people in all forms of social leadership of labor collectives.

The party raykoms and party organizations must promote to the party committees and bureaus the most authoritative Komsomol activists and vest this great trust in those who have really earned it and who are the true leaders of young people. There must be greater exactingness toward Communists working in the Komsomol, and we must ensure that each young party member is an example for young people in labor, ideological integrity, and behavior.

During the preparation for and conduct of the report and election campaign in the Komsomol, the party organizations must give practical assistance in elaborating and implementing specific measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolutions and attain higher standards in the organizational and educational work by the city's Komsomol organizations.

Success in resolving many of the young people's problems can be achieved only when the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the economic leaders act in unison. It is a direct obligation of the party gorkom and raykoms to achieve strict coordination and unity of their actions.

The present party gorkom plenum, V.V. Grishin noted, is taking place at a crucial stage in the struggle to fulfill the 5-year plan, at a time when the party and the entire country have entered the period of direct preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The main task now is to successfully fulfill the 1984 plans and socialist pledges, and get well ahead in our work during the 5-year plan's final year. This requires greater discipline and organization and even more strenuous efforts by the Communists, all working people, Komsomol members, and young people.

We are approaching a remarkable date -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The Communists and Komsomol members must be in the vanguard of the whole people's movement for worthy celebration of this remarkable jubilee.

In his speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized that the credit due to the present generation of Soviet people and, of course, Komsomol members, will be primarily measured against the extent to which we successfully cope with the task of improving the socialism that has been built in our country.

This makes it imperative for the CPSU Gorkom and raykoms and all party organizations to concentrate their efforts on the key avenues of economic and cultural building, on the further development of the working and young people's labor and social activity, and on constant attention to the Komsomol's activity.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW AUTO ELECTION MEETING

LD261418 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1205 GMT 26 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Report-back and election meetings in primary and workshop party organizations in Moscow are being held in a businesslike and responsible atmosphere. The report-back and election party meeting in the second assembly shop of the Komsomol Auto Works in Moscow reviewed how Communists there make their contribution to the cause of implementing the tasks put before auto workers. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES 20 SEP AKTIVS MEETING

AU251607 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Sep 84 p 2

[RATAU report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at 20 September meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs in Kiev]

[Text] On behalf of the participants in the aktivs meeting, the Communists, and all working people of the republic, Comrade V.V Shcherbitskiy expressed heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for the high appraisal of the results achieved by the Soviet Ukraine's stockbreeders in all-union socialist competitions for the successful carrying out of the last wintering.

The honorary certificates awarded to the Ukrainian SSR, as well as to Vinnitsa, Dnepropetrovsk, Zhitomir, Zaporozhye, Kirovograd, Lvov, and Cherkassy Oblasts, to 31 rayons, and to 212 kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises are undoubtedly a good incentive to mobilize rural workers to further raise the effectiveness of a branch which is as important as that of stockbreeding, for fulfilling the 5-year plans and accomplishing the tasks set under the Food Program.

The merit of achieving the high indexes, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, belongs to the army of many thousands of stockbreeders, all rural workers, administrative and economic organs, and public organizations. It is also a result of the great assistance given by the collectives of sponsoring enterprises in cities and industrial centers.

The increased output and purchases of stockbreeding produce has made it possible to somewhat improve the supplies of foodstuffs to the population, which is highly important for pursuing the line traced by the party to raise the people's prosperity.

During the competitions, the detachment of front-ranking workers and production innovators significantly increased in number, and many of them, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decision, have been recommended for state awards. Many thanks to all who work conscientiously and make their significant contribution to the implementation of the Food Program!

The results of the last wintering convincingly confirmed the correctness of the measures taken to intensify stockbreeding. After all, the output and procurement of produce went up because of the increased productivity. At the same time, the expenditure of fodder per unit of production declined for the first time in recent years, and the consumption of grain feed also decreased.

The work carried out in the field of specialization and inter-farm cooperation has also produced positive results. The marketability of stockbreeding farms has gone up, and the quality of production has improved. As a result of this, incomes have increased and stockbreeding has become profitable.

Positive results have also been produced by the fact that more attention has been paid, particularly in Lvov, Dnepropetrovsk, and other oblasts, to creating good production and living conditions for stockbreeders.

Naturally enough, the honorary certificate awarded to the republic also obligates it in many respects. It is imperative not only to consolidate what has been achieved, but also to ensure that the output and purchases of agricultural produce grow further in order to give a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress, for which our party and all Soviet people are already preparing. What we need are not only good plans and measures, but also concrete work to improve management and effectively use the existing production potential.

The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee are to be brought down to each collective, to each performer, and the ways of accomplishing these tasks are to be determined at each stockbreeding farm.

Certainly, what matters most is to do the utmost to obtain in 1985 high yields of grain and increase the overall production of grain in 1985. For this purpose each oblast and rayon, each kolkhoz and sovkhoz must take the measures mapped out in line with the well-known decision of the CPSU Central Committee and approved at the May 1984 meeting of the republic's aktivs to increase the stability of farming. In particular, it is essential to more rapidly adopt scientifically substantiated farming system and to bring the structure of seeded areas and crop rotation fully in line with the peculiarities of the zone. In this work, it is particularly important to time and carry out winter crop sowing well and to apply intensive technologies in its cultivation.

Point two. As you know, the CPSU Central Committee has examined the work carried out by the Moscow Oblast party organization to utilize the production potential created in agricultural production and decision was adopted on this issue. Tasks for implementing the decision were examined at the recent Moscow Obkom plenum whose proceedings were reported in the 9 September 1984 issue of the newspaper PRAVDA.

Taking into account the importance of the questions set forth in the CPSU Central Committee decision, as well as the fact that the shortcomings noted in it have also been occurring in our republic, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee finds it necessary that each oblast, rayon, and farm deeply analyze how effectively the production potential created in the countryside has been utilized. The results of the analysis are to be discussed at the sessions of party committee bureaus, in agro-industrial association councils, and at farms.

On the basis of the results of the analysis and in line with the directives set forth in the CPSU Central Committee decision, concrete measures must be drawn up and taken to eliminate the existing shortcomings and to increase returns from production assets and capital investments. Agro-industrial association councils are expected to help kolkhozes and sovkhozes, particularly those economically lagging, carry out this work in a qualified way. Of course, these questions must also be kept in the foreground in summing up the results of the work performed in the 4 years and in the 5-year period as a whole.

Moreover, in order to guarantee a further stable growth in the production of stockbreeding produce, we must by all means consolidate the feed base, must increase the procurement of coarse and juicy feed, and must improve its quality. It is also important to ensure that feed resources are used everywhere in the most rational way and that as much as possible feed grain is saved. This is, as they say, an ABC known by every one, but, unfortunately, as the examination of a report made by Kharkov Obkom and Oblispolkom to the Central Committee has shown, not all keep this point in mind. Leaders of a number of farms are displaying unfounded placidity and complacency and permit the declining productivity of animals. Such a situation must arouse concern. Party committees must tighten control and increase the responsibility of economic leaders for the use of all possibilities available to replenish feed stocks.

It is also essential to carefully examine the number of stock, its structure and quality, to improve zootechnical and veterinary services, and to repair stockbreeding premises and all mechanisms on time. Is it not self-evident that any omissions and defects in equipment, as well as breaches in sanitary conditions, cost additional amounts of feed?

The success of the forthcoming wintering will, as always, decisively depend on cadres and their training. In many respects, the attitude of farm managers, party organization secretaries, zootechnicians, and veterinarians toward the matter at hand is the deciding factor. When cattle are stabled, stockbreeding farms must not be short of milkmaids and other workers, as happened last winter in Chernigov and some other oblasts.

It is also essential to improve labor organization and to see to it that people work productively. In Chernovtsy and Nikolayev Oblasts, for example, the number of cows serviced at present by one farmhand is the same as it was in 1975, although the sums spent on mechanization have been significant. Apparently, those in charge do not analyze the state of affairs and do not take appropriate steps.

It is highly important, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, to increase party influence in the decisive sectors of production. For this purpose, more Communists and Komsomols must be sent to work at stockbreeding farms, and party, party-Komsomol, and Komsomol groups, as well as deputy's people's control, and Komsomol Searchlight posts must be set up there. And certainly, we must help people adopt advanced experience, must provide conditions for improving their mastery, and must systematically see to it that each worker observes technological and labor discipline. To obtain a high final result, all must work harmoniously: stockbreeders, foragers, machine operators, and specialists. Precisely this is the guarantee of success.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee have found it necessary to continue all-union socialist competitions in the coming winter season. The measures set in the republic to stimulate the competitions materially and morally remain in force, thus we must induce stockbreeders to more actively join in the competitions and must see to it that each collective copes with the adopted pledges.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy briefly touched upon the current affairs in agriculture. The harvest of ear and groat crops in the republic has been almost completed, and the overall yield is expected to be larger than in 1983. A number of oblasts, including Volyn, Zhitomir, Ivano-Frankovsk, Lvov, Rovno, and Ternopol Oblasts, have fulfilled the state plan for grain purchases. Vinnitsa and Odessa Oblasts have already delivered more than 1 million tons of grain each. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now harvesting and selling corn, rice, and other late crops to the state. The quality of grain for food has significantly improved.

The stocks of feed are now at least as good as in 1983, which means that, in the output and procurements of stockbreeding produce, another step forward can and must be made.

In the current year, the productivity of animals and poultry has risen. In the first 8.5 months of the current year, the procurements increased, compared with 1983, by 188,000 tons of meat, 394,000 tons of milk, and 119 million eggs.

About 70 percent of winter crops have now already been seeded. All oblasts are busy harvesting vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, sunflowers, feed, and other crops. In connection with this, it is to be emphasized that we urgently need to improve the use of the existing motor transport.

Oblispolkom chairmen bear personal responsibility for this. In a number of rayons of Nikolayev, Chernovtsy, and Zhitomir Oblasts, large amounts of sugar beets have already been piled in the fields, although the harvest has just begun. Unfortunately, some leaders are making no efforts to prepare and effectively use the transport means available; instead, they try to obtain additional assistance. Such an attitude toward the matter deserves the most serious censure.

Oblast, rayon, and farm leaders must draw appropriate conclusions from this.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD262142 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the Georgian party economic aktiv was held in Tbilisi today. The meeting discussed tasks of party, administrative, and economic organs in further strengthening financial and credit discipline and improving budget relations and handling of money in the republic's national economy. A report was delivered by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES TIMBER, WOOD PROCESSING AKTIV

LD221736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of workers of the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry has taken place. Comrade Busygin, minister of this industry, delivered a report on the tasks mapped out in the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision. Measures were approved for the fuller use of industrial potential created in the industry. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

LIGACHEV'S 17-22 SEP BELORUSSIAN VISIT REVIEWED

LD260939 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 1200 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stayed in Belorussia from 17 to 22 September. He participated in the work of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum and made a speech there.

He visited the republican scientific-production association of powder metallurgy and was briefed on its future development. In a talk with its workers, main attention was focused on efforts of the association's collective to solve the tasks of all-round acceleration of scientific-technical progress as set out by the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

During his call at the Minsk "Lenin" Tractor Works, Comrade Ligachev expressed interest in fulfilling the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, in the work to create new models of "Belarus" tractors and in the scope of introducing production processes based on the latest achievements of science and technology, particularly on robot technology systems of automatic design.

Positive evaluation was given to the collective's work on increasing the quality of tractors and reducing the volume of metal needed for their production. At the same time, it was noted that both leaders and public organizations of the association do not pay sufficient attention to the need to improve working conditions and facilities for workers and create auxiliary agricultural enterprises.

A meeting was held at the enterprise's party committee with party, trade union, and Komsomol activists and with leaders of the association. The conversation proceeded along the lines of [words indistinct] and improving all forms of organizational, party, and political-education work and on increasing the responsibility of party organizations and supervising cadres for the upbringing of young people and strengthening order and discipline.

Comrade Ligachev paid much attention to land improvement work that is carried out in the republic on a large scale and on which great experience has been gained. A meeting was organized at the "Parakhon" State Farm, Brest Oblast, with leaders of agricultural and land improvement organizations of the republic and the management of the kolkhozes. Under review were the progressive methods of land improvement, measures to increase the technical level of land improvement systems and restructing the usable sections of reclaimed land with the aim of increasing the yields of every hectare.

It was stressed that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussian Polesye have at their disposal abundant reserves and possibilities for increasing still further the output of agricultural produce, primarily animal produce. The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee then inspected the administrative center of the sovkhoz, a complex for fattening cattle, a land improvement system, and a settlement which includes facilities for social, cultural, and everyday use.

A talk was held at the Brest Obkom on the results of the visit to the oblast. Successes of working collectives of the oblast were noted in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan. It was pointed out at the same time that the oblast has at its disposal huge reserves for developing the economy and increasing the efficiency of production. The oblast party committee will have to do a great deal yet in order to strengthen those positive tendencies that are taking shape in the national economy following the 26th party congress and the November 1982 and February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

Getting acquainted with the republic, Comrade Ligachev paid great attention to the questions of capital construction. He visited the republican construction exhibition, viewed its displays, and listened to senior officials in the construction ministries and departments and leaders of party organs and design organizations.

It was noted with satisfaction that the republican party organization has achieved a reduction of material and labor costs in construction through more effective use of scientific and technical achievements and progressive experience with blueprints and production. It was said that the party and its Central Committee, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally, attach primary significance to the need to improve the situation in capital construction, which has a key significance for the development of the economy. The realization of these measures will need a great amount of future work from the party organizations of Belorussian builder collectives.

Comrade Ligachev visited the districts under development, industrial junctions, residential estates, and also the metro in Minsk.

During his meetings with workers, kolkhoz farmers, engineers and technicians, specialists, party and Komsomol activists, the secretary of the Central Committee showed great interest in the everyday life of people, the state of educational work in collectives, the life and worries of young people, and in the work carried out by party and Komsomol organs of the republic in fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on further improvement of party supervision over the Komsomol.

Comrade Ligachev had a meeting with members of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau where he said that judging by the results of the first 3 years of the current 5-Year Plan period, Belorussia has made a serious stride forward, and its contribution to the single economic complex of the country has risen.

The republican party organization, just like the whole of the party, pays great attention to the improvement of the style of party guidance [words indistinct]. The talk also touched on the report and election campaign in party, Komsomol and trade union organizations. At the same time it was said that there are huge reserves at the republic's disposal. Not all enterprises are fulfilling their contractual obligations; the technical level and quality of many products is still low. The struggle to create a lasting feed base for animal breeding is not waged eagerly enough. Auxiliary agricultural units are created slowly by industrial enterprises and building organizations, and inhabitants of Minsk are experiencing a shortage of vegetables. There are many shortcomings in the organizational, party, ideological, and educational work of party organizations in the upbringing of the growing generation.

It is important to step up efforts to more fully find the existing reserves, to achieve higher scientific and technological results, and to increase the specific weight of the shift use of equipment and return on investments.

Attention to the development of active work in party organizations; to the strengthening of the vanguard role of Communists; and to raising the effectiveness of ideological, political, and internationalist education of working people should not decrease especially the young.

Everywhere and at all times, at each section of activities, one must remember that the party and people are marching toward the 27th CPSU Congress, and we should arrive at the congress with worthy results. The republican party organization has everything it needs to achieve this.

Comrade Ligachev paid a visit to the 1st Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party Museum, then to the Belorussian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, and to the memorial complex Brest hero-fortress. He made a journey to Khatyn and to the Mound of Glory and laid flowers at the foot of Victory Monument in Minsk. He attended the play "The Creation of the World" at the Belorussian SSR State Ballet and Opera Company of Arts.

In his tour of the republic, Comrade Ligachev was accompanied by Comrade Slyunkov, Brovikov, Bartoshevich, Baluyev, Dementey and Mikulich.

MOSCOW ON DEFINITION, ACTIVITIES OF 'DISSIDENTS'

LD221507 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Talk by "Australian contributor" Bill Briggs]

[Text] A popular pastime for some in the West is to return time and again to the question of dissidents in the Soviet Union.

The very word has come to represent in the vocabulary of those who wish to criticise the USSR a stifling of the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens. All right, then, what is a dissident? To my inexpert mind it would denote someone who disagrees or dissents with some part of the policy of a given state or society. The continued use of the word has brought with it the implication that any dissenting voice is trampled underfoot.

The authors of the 25 percent of the articles in the Soviet press which are critical -- are they dissidents? Are the writers of letters to the editors of Soviet newspapers dissidents? They certainly disagree with some things that happen; they are critical and so, so why are their rights not being trampled upon? But no, the dissidents the West are interested in are a little different. The dissidents are the Andrey Sakharovs and the rest of what is in effect a remarkably tiny band of anti-Soviet citizens. Soviet law and the Constitution uphold the rights of people to hold their own views, to agree or to disagree as they see fit, but not to actively and destructively work for what harms the Soviet state.

Can you imagine the outcome if in your country you make public statements or printed and distributed leaflets calling on the Soviet Union to use military force to overthrow your government? How long would you last? A week? A day? In any case, your activities would be cut short very quickly. I can't think of any country which doesn't have laws to protect itself. The Soviet people certainly have their gripes, their complaints about all manner of things and give vent to them constantly, but ask a Soviet citizen what he or she thinks about Sakharov or any of the other dissidents and, well, don't expect too sympathetic a hearing.

AFP: USSR DISSIDENT ASKS TO EMIGRATE FOR 2D TIME

NC241101 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, Sept 24 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident Nikolay Kryuchkov has asked to be stripped of his Soviet citizenship so that he can emigrate to the United States, it was learned here today.

In a letter to the Soviet leadership, the text of which was received by AFP, Mr Kryuchkov said the Soviet system was based on "domestic banditry and terrorism" which brought on "foreign banditry, for example in Afghanistan."

Mr Kryuchkov wrote that he liked neither the Soviet system nor Soviet policy at home or abroad, not to mention "the miserable living conditions in the Soviet Union."

"I do not want to be a citizen of the Soviet Union," he stressed. The letter was addressed to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and the Communist Party Politburo.

Mr Kryuchkov tried in February 1974 to get permission to emigrate, and two months later to be stripped of his citizenship.

In July 1974, during a visit to Moscow by U.S. President Richard Nixon, he was confined to an asylum but was released two weeks later.

OFFICIAL NOTES IMPROVED DEVELOPMENT IN MOLDAVIA

LD202114 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Moldavia, formerly a backward province in tsarist Russia without its own natural resources, has turned into a developed industrial-agrarian republic with a flourishing national culture and high living standards in the conditions of socialist system with aid from fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, Vladislav Kutyrkin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Moldavia, has declared. He addressed a press conference in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign journalists, staged on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of one of the youngest Soviet republics. The republic is situated in the southwest of the USSR.

At present, Vladislav Kutyrkin said, the Moldavian industry turns out in six days more products than during entire 1940. Its gross industrial output has grown 63 times since that time.

Before the revolution, he pointed out, our region imported most simple varieties of manufactured goods, starting from nails and buttons. Now, it exports its products to sixty countries: tractors and combine harvesters, programme-controlled foundry machines and powerful electric motors, depth pumps and electronic equipment, home appliances and precise measuring instruments, building materials and light industry articles.

It was stressed at the press conference that Moldavia not only fully meets its own constantly growing needs for electricity, but also exports it to neighbouring countries.

Vladislav Kutyrkin described the dynamic development of Moldavia's agriculture which now accounts for a quarter of the grapes production in the Soviet Union (one million tons), a third of tobacco, ten per cent of fruits and berries. Moldavia's agricultural output has more than quadrupled as against 1940.

The successful development of the national economy, he pointed out, ensured a growth of the national income by more than 2.3 times from 1960. Wages and salaries went up by more than 2.2 times, payments to farmers nearly fivefold.

During the years of Soviet power, the republic covered a path of nearly total illiteracy to universal compulsory secondary education. Education at all levels in Moldavia, like everywhere in the Soviet Union, is accessible to all and free of charge.

KALMYK ASSR CELEBRATES 375 YEARS WITH RUSSIAN STATE

LD212319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent a greeting to the Kalmyk Party Obkom, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers of the Kalmyk ASSR, cordially congratulating all the working people of the Kalmyk ASSR on the 375th anniversary of the Kalmyk people's voluntary accession to the Russian state. The message notes that during the years of Soviet power, under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the disinterested assistance of the Russian and other peoples of our country, the Kalmyk ASSR has become a flourishing republic, with developed industry and modern agriculture.

A skilled work force of workers and specialists has arisen here. The social makeup of the peasantry has changed; culture, national in form but socialist in content, has genuinely flowered. Kalmykia today has a large detachment of intelligentsia, teachers, doctors, and those working in literature and art, and the well-being of the people is being continuously raised.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed the firm conviction that the Communists and all working people of the thrice order-bearing Kalmyk ASSR, in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the instructions of Comrade Chernenko, will do everything necessary to make maximum use of the material and spiritual potential created in the republic and will make a worthy contribution to the further strengthening of the might of our socialist homeland.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF UKRAINIAN CP AUDITING COMMISSION

AU240750 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] At its session on 21 September, the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission examined organizational issues. In connection with his transfer to work in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, Comrade Revenko was relieved of the duties of chairman of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission. Comrade Olenenko, hitherto deputy chairman of the commission, was elected auditing commission chairman. Comrade Ivashko, Kharkov Obkom secretary, was elected auditing commission deputy chairman.

OBITUARY OF METALLURGIST, ACADEMICIAN BOCHVAR

LD201647 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Soviet science has suffered a grave loss. On 18 September 1984 academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences Andrey Anatolyevich Bochvar, an outstanding Soviet metallurgist and metal scientist, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the Lenin and USSR state prizes, merited figure of RSFSR science and technology, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and director of the All-Union Nonorganic Materials Research Institute, died at the age of 82 years after a serious illness.

An obituary signed by leaders of the Communist party and the Soviet state and eminent Soviet scientists states:

The numerous pieces of theoretical research carried out by Andrey Anatolyevich Bochvar enriched science in the fatherland and throughout the world with new data about the characteristics and laws of behavior of different metals and alloys and provided the key to a solution of very important practical tasks in present day metallurgy. The bright memory of Andrey Anatolyevich Bochvar, an outstanding scientist and talented organizer of science, who devoted all his life to the service of the homeland, will be preserved forever in the hearts of the Soviet people, the obituary says.

FORMER 'PROMINENT' SOVIET DIPLOMAT TSARAPKIN DIES

LD191432 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- Prominent Soviet diplomat Semen Tsarapkin has died at the age of 78.

Working in the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the USSR, Semen Tsarapkin held a number of senior diplomatic posts: head of the Second Oriental Department, Department of the USA, Department on UN Affairs, Department of International Organisations, Soviet ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, member of the Collegium. He took part in several major international conferences and meetings, was a member of Soviet delegations to several sessions of the U.N. General Assembly, represented the Soviet Union at the disarmament committee and other forums on disarmament issues. From 1971 to 1979, he was ambassador at large of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

An obituary, signed by Andrey Gromyko, other prominent diplomats, says that Semen Tsarapkin, wherever he worked, showed himself to be a diplomat of Lenin's school. Working hard and conscientiously, he gave all his knowledge and experience to implementing the USSR's peaceful foreign policy.

BRIEFS

BOOK TRUMAN TO REAGAN -- A new book has been published -- "From Truman to Reagan" [Ot Truman do Reygana] -- the doctrines and realities of the nuclear age. The author, well-known historian and publicist, Aleksandr Yakovlev, analyzes the sources and practical consequences of the imperial ambitions of the U.S. ruling circles, who have made a stake on achieving world domination via a nuclear war. The military programs and plans of the ruling financial oligarchy and the mechanism for their political and ideological provision [obespecheniye] are considered from factual material. A panorama passes before the reader of political portraits, Truman, Johnson, Nixon, Carter, Reagan, and those ideologists who worked out political and ideological platforms of postwar American administrations. The book has been published by the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Sep 84 LD]

UZBEK REPORTING CONFERENCE ENDS -- The international conference in Tashkent on the theory of reporting has concluded its work. Scientists and experts from 21 countries, including Poland, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States, participated. The conference heard reports and scientific information on the various domains of the theory of reporting. Soviet experts and foreign participants explained their experience and achievements in receiving information with the help of electronic equipment. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Sep 84 GF]

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS USSR HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM261557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 3

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Everything That Has Been Grown Must Be Preserved!"]

[Excerpts] After warm and clear days farmers in many major regions, notably the Baltic, the northwest Ukraine, the Non-Chernozem Zone, Central Chernozem Oblasts, and the northern Volga Region have felt the breath of autumn. Temperatures have dropped and it has been raining. Yet much work still remains to be done here. In the Central Chernozem Region, for instance, four-fifths of the sugar beets have to be lifted; in the Central Region just under two-thirds of the potatoes and in North Caucasus more than half of the vegetables remain to be gathered, and in the Volga-Vyatka Region almost half of the fall plowing must be carried out yet.

In short, the fall "schedule" on the country's European territory is very tight, which is explained by the late ripening of grain corn, sunflowers, sugar beets, and potatoes. This may be an explanation, but it is no comfort, especially if one takes into account that a bigger harvest than last year of many late crops has been grown. That means that there is more to harvest, transport, and procure while time is very limited.

In the Transurals, the weather over the last 7 days has been relatively good and has made it possible for the harvest to proceed at a good pace. Grain growers in many regions have taken advantage of this. In the country as a whole, grain has been cut on 4.5 million hectares during the week, and threshed on 5.7 million hectares. Not a bad result, and the gap between reaping and threshing is insignificant in most areas. Farmers in the virginlands of North Kazakhstan are on the point of completing the harvest.

However, here and there, harvest progress is causing concern. This applies to Irkutsk, Chita, Kemerovo, and Tomsk Oblasts and the Buryat ASSR. Here, much grain remains unreaped. In Kemerovo and Tomsk Oblasts, for instance, the figure is more than 50 percent, and in Buryatiya, 85 percent. Although fall here can be very demanding on farmers, failure to harvest all crops must not be tolerated.

I would like to especially mention the need to preserve everything that has been grown. During fall, with possibly long periods of bad weather ahead, this question is becoming more acute with every passing day. Unfortunately, every year distressingly sizeable figures for losses, and primarily fruit and vegetable product losses, are published in the press.

True, in some places there is not enough equipment and manpower, and procurement and trade organizations are slow getting started. The acrimonious debate about this, or more specifically about the need to radically improve the entire fruit and vegetable procurement system, has been going on for years, unfortunately. Essentially, the problem lies in the need to bring procurement operations as close as possible to the places where the products are actually grown and to purchase and store them directly on major kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

This task is also included in the Food Program. Good examples of a constructive approach to its solution exist in some places. In Latvia this year, specialized farms are not dispatching potatoes to city storage facilities as soon as they have been lifted, as they did before, but are storing them themselves. Procurement workers include in the sales plan products stored in high-class storage facilities, built locally on the initiative of rayon agro-industrial associations and soviets.

A possibility to considerably ease the burden of central storage facilities has emerged. Farms no longer have to take care of shipping products over long distances, since potatoes are transported to cities by agricultural service (agroservis) enterprises and organizations.

Fall is another round in the long campaign of feed accumulation. It provides the farmer with considerable additional opportunities for replenishing feed reserves for livestock units. The second cut of grass, the stubble crop harvest, corn silage, the use of beet, potato, and vegetable haulms, all vegetable and fruit waste, and conifer meal; these and much more represent tangible reserves that must be utilized everywhere in order to ensure that livestock are well fed during the wintering period. To date, 73.4 million metric tons of hay, 65.3 million metric tons of haylage, 72.5 million metric tons of straw, and 146.7 metric tons of silage have been procured in the country. These stocks must be replenished daily and no feed losses must be allowed to occur. This is one of the most important tasks currently facing farmers.

USSR CSA FIGURES ON HARVEST PROGRESS DETAILED

LD262348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The country's farms are hastening to complete gathering the harvest and dispatch all that has been grown to the consumers for processing and storage.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] data, throughout the country as a whole, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been reaped on an area of 101.2 million hectares, which is 89 percent of the area sown. Most of the reaped grain crops have been threshed. The harvesting of rice is in full swing; it has been harvested on over 40 percent of the sown area.

Corn for grain has been harvested on over 1 million hectares, while corn for silage and green mass has been gathered from almost 16 million hectares. The soybean harvest has begun, and the pace of work in the fields planted with industrial crops is increasing. Sugar beets have been lifted from 35 percent of the sown area. Sunflowers have been gathered from 43 percent, long-fiber flax from 87 percent, and hemp from 53 percent of the sown areas.

The farms of the cotton-sowing republics are now picking raw cotton. The vegetable growers are intensively at work. They have gathered the harvest of vegetable produce from 51 percent of the planted area.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are laying down a firm foundation for next year's harvest. Winter crops have been sown on over 31 million hectares, which is 78 percent of the planned area. Winter fallow has been plowed on an area of 53.2 million hectares, which is 48 percent of the planned area. At the same time, farms are replenishing the stocks of feed for livestock.

RSFSR CSA DATA ON WINTER FIELDWORK CITED

LD251942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on fieldwork in the RSFSR. Grain crops have been harvested from kolkhozes and sovkhozes on 59 million hectares of fields by the middle of the third 10-day period of September. This is 87 percent of the entire area.

Aleksandr Petrovich Osadchuk, chief of the Main Agriculture Directorate of the republican Ministry of Agriculture told us, commenting on the statisticians' data, that conditions for harvesting in the eastern regions of the RSFSR have considerably worsened in the last few days. For instance, in some places in eastern Siberia it has snowed, which is making both cutting and gleaning difficult.

Mass rice harvesting is being carried out in the republic. It has been threshed on 130,000 hectares. In the near future many Far Eastern farms will begin this work.

Corn harvesting is nearing completion. Sugar beets remain to be lifted on more than half of the fields. Work on potato plantations has considerably progressed toward completion. As a whole in the republic this crop is still to be harvested on one-third of the area.

Winter sowing in the south of the republic continues. Winter crops have been sown on more than 19 million hectares, which is 85 percent of the plan. Winter crops have been sown in Kurgan, Orenburg, and many Volga oblasts on a greater area than was planned earlier.

Further Report

LD252222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] One of the main jobs at the present time on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is the winter crop field.

As the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported today, about one-sixth of the acreage set aside for winter crops remains to be sown. The sowing campaign has been completed in the Non-Chernozem Zone. It is being completed on the farms of Povolzhye where the areas sown to winter crops have increased noticeably on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Autumn plowing has been carried out on 85 percent of the fields. This work is proceeding successfully in Ryazan Oblast, but in Kalinin, Smolensk, and Kirov Oblasts farms are lagging behind with plowing.

Harvesting of various crops is continuing. Grain crops have been threshed on 84 percent of the area sown. Almost one-half of the sugar beet harvest has been lifted. Flax pulling is drawing to a close. Lifting of potatoes remains to be carried out on one-third of the fields.